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Annapolis Midshipmen Parade Through Boston; Heavy Fog Halts Ships

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 22, 1940

In New England: Refueling Station Ready

More than 600 Annapolis midshipmen marched under leaden skies through downtown Boston at noon today as the climax of a three-day visit during their traditional training cruise. Dressed in trim, blue uniforms and carrying rifles, they were reviewed by the Governor and Mayor, and were warmly cheered by a crowd estimated at 250,000. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Passenger and freight vessels arrived in Boston several hours late as a heavy fog delayed shipping for the second successive day. Shortly before noon the fog lifted in the harbor sufficiently to permit docking. [Details: Page 9.]

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced after a conference with a representative of Pan American Airways that a refueling station for trans-Atlantic planes at Shirley Gut has been completed and will be ready for operation tonight. [Details: Page 9.]

On the eve of the final hour for filing nominating petitions for election to Bay State offices—tomorrow at 5 p. m.—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Attorney General Paul A. Dever, probable rivals in the Gubernatorial campaign, each claimed to have more than 100,000 signatures to his petition. [Details: Page 9.]

Japanese-Americans Seek U. S. Citizenship

HONOLULU (AP)—Statehood for Hawaii and immediate expatriation of all dual citizens of Japanese ancestry were urged in a resolution drafted by New Americans, an organization of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. The resolution pledged undivided allegiance to the United States. Asserting they have been discriminated against because of their race, the young Japanese-Americans seek recognition of their status as American citizens with equal economic and social rank.

In Washington: Stimson Speeds Defense Work

Henry L. Stimson, in an effort to speed contracts for defense construction, appointed a construction advisory section of the War Department composed of Francis Blossom of New York City, Forrest S. Harvey of Pasadena, Calif., and F. J. C. Dresser of Cleveland, Ohio, all men with extensive engineering, architectural, and construction experience.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations estimated that 2,500,000 unemployed would find jobs in the next 12 months as a result of the rearmament program. Estimating the number of unemployed at 10,748,000, it said an annual arms expenditure of $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 would be required to employ all of them.

The Senate voted, in the absence of legislation labeled important and ready for action, to recess until Thursday. Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader, said another recess would be agreed to Thursday with regular legislative sessions to start next week.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced that the Navy had purchased two 15,000-ton steamships, the Santa Barbara and the Santa Maria, from the Grace Line at $1,300,000 each for use as auxiliaries. The two vessels formerly were in the Latin-American service.

Argentina Organizes New Army Units

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The formation of new units for the Argentine Army—a regiment of antiaircraft artillery, a coast artillery battalion, and two battalions of marines—was ordered by the Government.

War Summary: British Claim Air Victory

Air raids continued in intensified form over the weekend, the most spectacular event being the successful attempt of six British Hurricane planes to drive off 80 German planes engaged in attack on a British convoy over the Channel. [Details: Page 4.]

British raiders also attacked the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven, oil refineries at Hamburg and Bremen, and other objectives, while numerous direct hits were made on Italian transports in the Libyan port of Tobruk, according to the British Admiralty.

German raids were stated by Berlin to have caused great fires at airdromes, ports, factories, and oil-storage tanks in England and to have sunk a tanker and four merchantmen under convoy in the Channel.

Italian raids were said by Rome to have started fires at Malta, and other attacks have been made against Buna, in Kenya Colony, Berbera, in British Somoliland, and Kurmuk in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

British shipping has been instructed to enter the Irish Sea or the Bristol Channel only round the north coast of Ireland owing to the mining of parts of the British coast.

More documents have been discovered by Germany. Its Foreign Office published papers allegedly seized in a railway car in France charging British and French plans, in the autumn of 1939, for destruction of the Rumanian oil industry.

Union with Russia was virtually accomplished in elections held in the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Russian approval of petitions for union was regarded as merely a formality. [Details: Page 5.]

Reply to Reichsführer Hitler was expected to be made by Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax in a radio address this afternoon. Prime Minister Churchill was expected to speak later in the week.

Italy, seeking to husband its resources, issued a decree banning all exports except goods, the sale of which was considered profitable to the national economy. Italy's Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano returned to Rome from Berlin.

In France the former Government of Premier Daladier was accused by the journalistic spokesman of the Vichy regime with having ignored the warnings of French military experts after the Polish campaign. [Details: Page 4.]

King Carol's Government decreed two new anti-Semitic measures, forbidding marriages between Rumanians and Jews and prohibiting kosher cuts on poultry.

Rumania was believed to have received a Soviet note stressing the desirability of a "popular" government in Bucharest. Associated Press dispatches said the present pro-Nazi Government of Rumania was warned by Moscow to improve its relations with the Soviets.

In Bulgaria Premier Bogdan Philoff announced that his country would not resort to arms to take Dobruja which the Bulgarians claim from Rumania. But he added the expectation that the "oppressive World War settlement would be adjusted by peaceful means.

Turkish-Russian negotiations for a trade treaty were reported in German radiocasts.

In the Far East Prince Konoye, new Premier of Japan, completed his Cabinet. New difficulties arose over Japanese action against foreigners in the Shanghai International Settlement. [Details: Page 4.]

Japanese bombers blasted industrial and military works just outside Chungking, Chinese provisional capital.

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Hull Havana Speech Will Be Radiocast

By the Associated Press

New York, July 22

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's address to the Pan-American Conference at Havana will be radiocast in the United States today about 4 p. m. Eastern Standard Time by NBC, CSB and MBS.

All chains will carry the London radiocast of British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax at 3:15 p. m. (E. S. T.).

Nazi 'Smash and Carry' Plan at Work; U. S. Has Big Problem to Feed Europe

Poverty and famine seen threatening Europe if German economic plan is established.

Allowing supplies to go through British blockade would be playing into Nazi hands.

By Otto Zausmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While 100,000,000 Europeans have not recovered from the blow with which the Nazi war machine destroyed their freedom and independence, another catastrophe that may well be still worse is impending—the new economic order which the Nazi leader would like to impose on them.

The consequences would be likely to outlast the Nazi Regime, because once the new economic system were established, poverty and famine may be expected to spread over the continent.

Destruction of national wealth and exhaustion of national resources for all the defeated nations might well result from this new order. The prospects are that it would take decades to restore normal conditions, even after the nations regained their national freedom.

The reason for this prospect is partly that, according to the Nazi program, the wealth and resources of the continent must be placed at the disposal of the German people regardless of the hardship that may result.

Rulers and Ruled

Moreover, this new order has been built by the sword, and it will be guarded by the sword. That implies that those who have the sword will be the dictators, while those who have been defeated by the sword will be the slaves. The new system, as described by Adolf Hitler 15 years ago in "Mein Kampf," and explained by his lieutenants since, will divide the European nations in two groups—the German masters and their friends, the Italians and Spaniards—who may be allowed to pick up what the Germans allot to them—who will be the rulers, while all other nations will be ruled.

Just what this new economic order will be like can be seen from the official Nazi literature, as well as from the aspect of affairs in countries where Herr Hitler's "smash and carry" system already has been introduced.

In all these countries, estates, factories, and stores have been taken from their former owners and given to Germans. Sometimes they are expropriated for "political reasons," sometimes they are "bought" for one third and even less of their value.

That is not so unusual for a defeated country. More important is that the new order makes sure that the German people shall have a permanent advantage. That is accomplished in a rather simple way. The Nazi authorities fix the new rate of the currency of the different nations in such a way that the Reichsmark is given a higher value.

Under normal conditions the effect would be that the other nations would buy less in Germany and Germany could not import what it needs for lack of foreign exchange. But under the present order the result is quite different. The Reich buys much cheaper because of the higher value of the mark, but it also orders the vassal states to sell or buy just what it pleases and according to its needs.

Living Standard Higher

The effect is to raise the living standard of the German masters and to lower it for the "protected people."

The Reich decides what is to be produced in any part of the continent.

According to the plan, as outlined by Herr Hitler, Germany is allotted the industrial production, while the conquered countries must provide cheap raw materials. They also must supply cheap labor for minor jobs in Germany, leaving the better-paid positions to the Germans.

This plan, introduced into Poland and now to be tried all over Europe, is intended to make sure that Germany gets everything it needs. But it is rather doubtful whether there will be left enough for the other nations. And if there is not enough for them on which to live, then they can scarcely produce for Germany's benefit.

Statistics demonstrate that Europe is not self-sufficient. In that case, the new order seems bound to fail, unless Germany rules the sea as well as the continent. Moreover, Germany would have to conquer Africa, Asia, and South America.

Balance of Resources

This can be shown by drawing up a balance of Europe's resources and needs. It is at least possible to draw a fairly accurate balance for three important raw materials: cereals, coal, gasoline. A brief survey may be given of other commodities as far as reliable figures are available.

Cereals: Nations in the German sphere—that is actually ruled by, or allied with, Germany—have an agricultural deficit of more than 11,000,000 tons, of cereals a year. Of the necessary 11,000,000 tons, at least 4,000,000 are required to feed the German people. But all the available supplies are from 3,500,-

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Export Curb Lifted On Raw Materials

By the Associated Press

London, July 22

An authoritative Parliamentary source said today the British Cabinet has decided that improvement in Britain's raw material position warrants restoration of full allocation of raw materials for exports.

Restriction of home consumption is "necessary to maintain these exports," the source said.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Organizations for European relief here are today coming to grips with two vital and perplexing problems. Shall foodstuffs be distributed in the German-occupied territories of Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands and France, and if so, how may these supplies be transported.

Arrayed against such distribution, relief organization officials here said, is the British blockade, now extended to Mediterranean shipping routes, and that part of American opinion which believes that in dispatching relief to the German-held territories the United States will be assisting the German march of conquest.

While every sympathy goes to the people who are starving, it is pointed out that the condition in which these unfortunate people find themselves is the result of German aggression. To fight such aggression the British have adopted the blockade as the most human method of warfare.

Would Play Into Nazi Hands

To give it up would be yielding a most effective weapon and, it is claimed, the result would be to play directly into the hands of the Nazis by relieving them of a responsibility resulting from their aggression and aggravated by seizures they have made.

Also there is a question about the distribution of foodstuff that would be under the direction of Germans and who are in control of those countries which they have invaded.

Arguing in favor of the dispatch of foodstuffs is Europe's increasing food shortage which, according to John Maloney, American Red Cross representative, who has just conferred with officials of 19 European countries, may bring 35,000,000 persons to near-starvation by November.

A second argument, stressed by officials of the Polish, Belgian and Netherlands Relief Commissions here, is that carefully supervised relief on the Continent will make no difference one way or another to Germany's program.

Others Will Starve

If outside supplies are not sent in, it was held, the German Government, beset by a food crisis of its own, will simply leave millions of conquered Europeans to their own resources, which are desperately close to the vanishing point.

Except for the Red Cross, the only general relief program being carried forward by American organizations in German-occupied territory today is that in Poland, for which the Paderewski Fund is seeking to raise $1,000,000. The Netherlands and Belgian efforts are concentrated on assisting the 20,000 Belgian refugees who fled to Britain and the other thousands of Dutch refugees in Britain and Spain. Even Red Cross supplies, such as those carried by the American Red Cross steamship McKeesport, of the United States Lines, will be distributed in unoccupied portions of France.

While officials of the Commission for Polish Relief and the Belgian Relief Committee are eager to continue or to commence operations in their homelands, Italy's entry into the war has shut off the last big supply route—the Mediterranean—to their efforts.

Must Deal With British

Now, as in the days of 1914 when American efforts were first directed toward feeding Belgium, the British blockade must again be dealt with, it was stressed. The British Government, it is held, may take the position that if European multitudes are without food, Germany may have to make some gesture of feeding them, which will absorb some of its war energies, or be weakened by the chaos and revolution resulting.

Aware of Britain's crucial and back-to-the-wall position, these relief organizations have dispatched Hugh Gibson, former United States Minister to Poland, to London as emissary, and he is now conferring with British officials, seeking a way to get relief supplies through the blockade.

Twenty-five years ago, Herbert Hoover was able to persuade the British to allow the Belgians to be fed. Today, with the food problem expanded by a half dozen nations, Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the revived Commission for Relief in Belgium, is seen again emerging as the "generalissimo" behind these relief groups, the man to whom officials turn for advice and who may be able to assist greatly in solving the approaching emergency.

May Have to Feed Britain

The stand taken by the United States Government may, of course, be persuasive, it was said here. How President Roosevelt uses the $50,000,000 recently requested of Congress for war relief, if it mate-

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Boston Census Figures Show The First Drop in Its History

After 50 years of steady growth, retarded in recent years by high taxes and the trend of home-seekers to take up residences in suburban districts, Boston learned today that for the first time in its history the decennial census figures not only point to a population loss for Boston but reductions assume the proportions of a large migration out of the city.

Unable to believe his own figures, Patrick J. Murray, Area Manager of the population count, checked and rechecked the results of local estimates completed some time ago. Each time the count showed a loss for the past decade. Today he made public the census total, showing a population loss of 11,668 from the 1930 total of 781,188.

The new figure given out by Manager Murray as Boston's official population is 769,520, a 1 per cent loss compared with a 4.4 per cent gain of 33,128 in 1930. This is a radical reversal of the order of growth shown for Boston in the census figures dating back to 1790.

Surprise Expressed

Surprise, even astonishment, was expressed in official circles at the considerable decrease, despite predictions that Boston had been caught in the nation-wide net of decentralization snaring most metropolitan areas and attributed largely to the increased mobility of families. The modern American way is for families to live as far away as possible from the office and bustle of downtown streets.

For some time it has been known that school attendances have been dropping in Boston and open statements of city officials have led to the expectation that the Hub City had practically reached the saturation point, residentially speaking. Out in South Boston, for instance, the first single dwelling to be built there in 20 years, has just been finished.

Vacant buildings, migrating industries, exorbitant assessments on properties, high taxes, and property sales at prices 50 to 70 per cent below their valuations, provide subject matter for street debates. Welfare rolls tell another side of a depressing story that usually results in population shifts. Yet despite these derogatory factors, few people, and least of all the Census Director, had been willing to concede the sharp reversal of figures as told by the census takers.

Loeffler Comments

Commenting upon the census drop, H. C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, expressed less surprise than others, although this active opponent of high taxes, government extravagance, and excessive property assessments had not anticipated the extent of the loss.

"One of the economic consequences of high government cost," was the way Mr. Loeffler referred to the decrease in number of families. He also considered it evidence that Boston taxpayers are nearing the "breaking point." Support for that opinion is found all along the once prosperous single-family residential districts of Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, where "For Sale" signs decorate lawns and windows.

Further proof of the public distaste of high taxes is found in the popular retreat of families into the now accessible suburbs. Industry is also making an attempt to decentralize, taking its workmen with it into the suburban districts.

Explanations of the modern trend were given by the Research Bureau as follows: "Boston is a mature city. For 50 pears its population has been increasing at an ever slower rate. Yet Boston is the center of a metropolitan region that may be expected to grow for another generation.

"Under the circumstances, the City cannot now look to an increase in population as a way out of its present troubles. It is more than ever evident that problems affecting the whole metropolitan area should be settled on a regional basis."

A Welcome to Havana

International

Cuba Is Host to New World

Cordell Hull, United States' Secretary of State, is welcomed to Havana where he is attending the Pan-American Conference. Left to right are: Mr. Hull; George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Cuba; Mrs. Hull; and Miguel Angel Campa, Cuban Secretary of State.

Hoard of Gold in U. S. Totals $20,000,000,000

American gold stocks have climbed to $20,000,000,000. The size of the pile, which is three quarters of the monetary gold in existence, has aroused many questions among Americans. Is the gold an asset or a liability? Isn't it advisable to take steps to keep gold away? What steps? Must the United States go on absorbing gold till there is none left elsewhere, and then be "stuck" with it? Will the world ever use gold again? How would a Nazi success affect American gold? Does the spread of the barter system sound the knell of gold as money? And so on. A series of articles by The Christian Science Monitor's financial editor, of which this is the first, will seek to clarify the problem.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Not so many years ago the avalanche of gold sweeping across the Atlantic to the United States would have been cause for rejoicing. In Bryan's time, for instance. The Great Commoner in the 90's used to go up and down the country warning the people that the United States was short of gold. He wanted the Government to put silver back of gold in replenishment of the country's money. The crusade got a momentous start when Bryan's passionate plea at the Democratic Convention of 1896 gave him the Presidential nomination.

Thirty years later, money experts began to say that the entire world was short of gold. Joseph Kitchin, English statistician whose word was universally regarded as authoritative, saw the peak in world output coming in 1937. Groups were inspired to study the problem by the League of Nations and other world organizations, and they issued more than one report recommending the nations to economize or ration gold in the light of the coming famine. Such statements led some experts to ascribe the 1929 breakdown to a gold shortage.

$20,000,000,000 Pile

Bryan's lament, put against the foreground of present-day figures about America's gold, would seem to be well grounded. Only $89,000,000 of gold existed in America when he spoke in 1896. This was just $3,000,000 above the amount which washed upon America's shores in the week ended July 3. And the Department of Commerce called this $86,000,000 "a slump in gold imports"! The word slump was used relatively, for the previous week no less than $418,000,000 had arrived, or nearly five times the amount that existed in America at the time of Bryan's speech.

It was this shipment, incidentally, that put the total pile accumulated within America above the $20,000,000,000 mark.

But, if there was some sense in the Bryan grievance, there was no justification at all in the experts' prognostication that world output would pass its crest in the 30's. The ink had scarcely dried upon the gold reports of League and other experts when the mines began to irrupt violently. The big climb started in 1930. And since 1930 the output has been doubled, whereas before 1930 it took 3½ times as long as that for the gold output to double. The mines didn't pause in their vertical climb even by way of honoring the old prognostications of the 1937 zenith.

Nor do the data of this rise in the production of gold tell the whole story. In South Africa, the world's No. 1 producer, the Government is actually limiting output by not allowing the richer ores to be exploited. Moreover, a tax has been imposed even on the output of the poorer ores, and a tax on a commodity has, of course, the effect of curbing the production of that commodity.

As for Soviet Russia, where figures are hard to come by, most authorities put the country in second place as a world producer. Joseph Stalin has elevated gold mining as Benito Mussolini has elevated wheat farming—as a pri-

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German Economist Sees No Reparations

By the Associated Press Via Radio

New York, July 22

The German radio yesterday quoted an article by Dr. Joseph Winschuh, German economist, predicting that the victors in the present war would impose no reparations in gold or manufactured goods from the vanquished.

Instead, the economist was quoted as saying Germany would have restored "what it was robbed of" in raw materials and valuable rights.

The radiocast quoted from an article by Dr. Winschuh enttled "Looking Backward From the Year 2,000."

It said that again, as in the World War, the United States was thought to be the "greatest profiteer" and gathered almost all the world's gold, until gold came to be valueless outside the United States and the European economic exchange system won over the trade of South America. Finally, the United States, finding no other use for its vast gold reserves, used the gold to decorate buildings and street lamps.

Nazi-Armed Train for Il Duce

ROME, July 22 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini received an armored train from Adolf Hitler today, intended to protect Il Duce against air attacks during his travels.

The train, consisting of two cars with German crews, was presented by Gen. Ritter von Pohl in a formal ceremony during which Il Duce watched its guns shoot at air targets.

General von Pohl told the Premier that Herr Hitler wished it to protect "your life which is precious not only to the Italian people, but also to the German nation."

Signor Mussolini thanked him "for this gift, which is another sign of the unbreakable brotherhood of arms which unites Great Germany and Italy in peace and in war."

Marshal Hermann Göring joined the Führer in making the gift.

The train's 16 anti-aircraft guns —arranged in four batteries, two on each car—smashed a dummy airplane floating a few yards above the sea coast, then shot shrapnel into the sky while Il Duce watched from a special stand.

Havana Parley Puts Economic Defense First

Latin Americas await Hull's keynote on U. S. program for New World policy.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to increase the lending power of the export-import bank by $500,000,000 so that it might be "of greater assistance to our neighbors south of the Rio Grande."

In a special message coincident with the Pan-American Conference at Havana, Mr. Roosevelt said that war in Europe was preventing the flow of surplus products from the Western Hemisphere to their normal markets.

The bank's present capital is $200,000,000 and the President asked Congress not only to increase this to $700,000,000, but to remove certain restrictions on its operations.

Text of Roosevelt message on Export-Import Bank: Page 3.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, July 22—The first grapplings of American Foreign Ministers with "a new life, of alarm and menace" in the words of President Laredo Bru of Cuba, disclose the growing awareness that only the utmost vigor and promptness are adequate to meet the host of problems today surging through Havana.

In a secret morning session Cordell Hull, United States' Secretary of State, and other delegates organized for work. Mr. Hull's public statement of the United States program this afternoon is eagerly awaited. The tendency of Latin Americans is to withhold judgment or even comment on the proposed $1,000,000,000 cartel, the disposition of French, Netherland's or other European colonies in the Western Hemisphere, until the lead of Washington is more fully known.

Preliminary Scouting

Argentina's chief delegate, Dr. Leopoldo Melo, arrived only this morning with Dr. Luis Podesta Costa. Both served as Argentine representatives at Panama where the ground work was laid last September for the Havana consultations.

So far negotiations here are in the stage of preliminary scouting. The very magnitude of problems faced in economics diplomacy and defense is testified to by the atmosphere of sober reserve and realistic caution everywhere manifest.

Unlike all previous meetings of the American Nations, Havana cannot afford the luxury of words divorced from action. Every delegate questioned turns at once to the consideration of practical measures. It is recognized here that Havana may have to limit itself to explorations, but also that events abroad may force sweeping action within a few months.

Latin-American View

The typical Latin-American attitude is given in the comment by one delegate, who cannot be quoted, who knows the United States, Europe, and South America from long residence and intensive observation. He sees the continent of Europe already mobilizing as a machine of economic warfare under the Nazis. The potential manpower of this machine is 400,000,000 against a total of 250,000,000 in all of the Americas.

Facing an economic threat of such magnitude, this delegate explains, Latin Americans must be assured of safe inter-American trade before doing anything that would offend the new and aggressive rulers of the European continent.

Economics First

In many private discussions over the week end, as consultations gathered momentum with the arrival of more official delegates, and in the public opening session yesterday, everyone, including representatives from the United States, is most concerned over the economic challenge of the Nazis. It is felt here that the question of continental defense and some form of joint protectorate over French and Netherlands colonies can be assured, providing that the Americas find a way to provide a secure living for their millions.

Thus, in its opening phases and before any tangible results are crystallized, Havana finds itself dealing with dollars and pesos, wheat and corn, more than with potential air or naval fleets to surround this hemisphere with bulwarks of mobile steel.

Nazis Drop Note

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 22 (AP)—The Government announced July 20 that the German legation had withdrawn the note of two weeks ago in which it expressed hope that Central American nations would do nothing "unneutral" at the Havana Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The withdrawal, the Government reported, was made by German Minister Otto Reinbeck, with apologies, in a cable from Havana.

'Two-Ocean Navy' Funds Sought at Once by Knox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox opened one of the most important weeks in the 150-odd years of American national defense history today as he asked the House Appropriations Committee to approve appropriations totaling some $936,000,000 with which to begin the six-year, "two-ocean" navy program.

While his Cabinet colleague was asking for this initial portion of the $4,800,000,000 naval expansion authorization signed by President Roosevelt Saturday, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was preparing to go before Congress tomorrow to back the President's plea of approximately $4,000,000,000 for the Army.

At the same time, Congressional leaders were busy drafting a bill to prevent "war millionaires" and to relax certain tax regulations, notably those covering plant expansion "write-off," in an effort to stimulate the production of defense materiel.

Work to Start Soon

In requesting immediate sums for the Navy, Department spokesmen are necessary to begin construction of a vast number of vessels, both large and small, which is expected to give the Navy a 70 per cent increase in fighting tonnage by 1946. Appropriations are also necessary for the reopening, repairing and extension of the Nation's shipbuilding yards.

A considerable portion of the funds requested by the Army will likewise go toward an expansion of facilities, it is understood. With the first consideration being given toward the construction of thousands of airplanes, antiaircraft and antitank units and for the materiel needed to equip the Army of 2,000,000 which War Department officials now believe is essential to an adequate defense of the New World.

While plans for both the Army and the Navy are military secrets in some of their essentials and are still subject to change, it is known that the Navy hopes to receive funds which will permit immediately the start of construction of some 110,000 tons of fighting ships, while the army hopes for an airplane appropriation of around $1,500,000,000.

RFC Aids Defense

Expansion of defense industries will be aided by a decision of the Reconstruction Finance Commission to lend sums totaling nearly $200,000,000 for the construction of additional factory space, notably in the aviation industry, it is announced.

The excess profits tax bill, upon which Administration leaders place high hopes for the stimulation of the Nation's national defense industries, will permit concerns, which undertake plant expansion in the interest of national defense, to write off such expansion within five years, thus lowering the taxes to be levied upon their profits. No decision as to the excess profits tax rates has yet been announced by those charged with drawing up the bill.

The two-ocean navy program, which will give the United States a naval tonnage of more than 3,000,000 tons, is expected to cost at least $5,000,000,000 more than the initial $4,800,000,000 named by the President in his special message to Congress. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, placed the final over-all cost of such a navy, including the cost of personnel, new shore establishments and facility expansion, at close to $10,000,000,000.

Lewis Views on Labor

That that part of organized labor in the United States represented by the Congress of Industrial Organizations would make every effort to preserve labor's gains under the New Deal was emphasized by its President, John L. Lewis, in a letter to the C. I. O.'s Executive Board.

Mr. Lewis charged that New Deal officials were working with the National Association of Manufacturers for the curtailment of workers' rights and called for a vigorous protection of workers' rights of union organization.

"Labor, as well as industry, had declared its willingness and desire to co-operate completely in making effective a program of national defense," Mr. Lewis wrote. "Assuredly, if under this program industry is to wax opulent, then labor as a partner of Government should at least be permitted to live and not be deprived of its rights by concerns which enjoy attractive and profitable government contracts."

Cites C. I. O. Efforts

Mr. Lewis wrote that the C. I. O. had made repeated efforts to have legislation passed requiring that firms receiving Government contracts must conform to the National Labor Relations Act, and blamed Army, Navy and N. A. M. collusion for its failure to pass the House.

It is recalled here that President Roosevelt has repeatedly assured labor that its rights and privileges will be fully protected under his administration and that there would be no extension of the work week while millions remain unemployed.

Plane 'Bottleneck'

NEW YORK, July 22—Glenn D. Angle, Chief Engineer of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, declared that a "bottleneck" might result in the nation's aviation defense program unless additional facilities were provided for the construction of airplane engines.

Mr. Angle, editor of Aerosphere, aviation yearbook, said in an interview that President Roosevelt's proposal to build 50,000 airplanes "means that we will need 150,000 airplane engines."

Many of the planes to be built would require more than one engine, Mr. Angle said, and occasional replacements would be needed for many others.

WPA Writers' New York File Cited to Dies

BEAUMONT, Texas, July 22 (AP)—The Dies Committee heard that New York City could be rendered swiftly uninhabitable through information obtained by the Communist Party from a Work Projects Administration writers' project.

George Hurley and Steve Birmingham, investigators for the House Committee investigating un-American activities told Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas the project had unearthed complete information of New York's nerve centers of industry, communication, transportation and food and water supply.

Utilization of this mass of photographic and charted material would main, possibly, demoralization of the great city within a space of hours, the witnesses asserted.

In New York, however, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator, said "no one need be alarmed" at the testimony, adding the writers' project had obtained only information readily available to anyone interested.

Mr. Hurley and Mr. Birmingham asserted that Communists assisting in preparing a book, "Underneath New York," had duplicated for party files information obtained from State and Federal officials as well as industries.

The material pertained to water supply, subways, food and milk centers, electricity, railroads, gas supplies, bridges, water mains, terminals and police and fire department signal systems.

Later in the day Representative Dies, who is conducting a series of one-man hearings in Texas, turned again to reports of Communist infiltration in state-supported schools.

From a report prepared by Sheriff Chris P. Fox of El Paso, the Committee Chairman was told at least one State college president and a basketball coach were members of the party.

The report added that active Communist units had been established in many Texas cities and that the party aimed to build a permanent independent labor political party in this State, "one which could be used to great advantage" long after the coming State election.

Canal Prepared

MIAMI, Fla., July 22 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Byrns, Jr., of Tennessee, returning with two other Congressmen from an inspection of Panama Canal defenses, declared the vital waterway was well prepared against surprise attack or sabotage but that more airplanes and pilots were needed.

"I am not at liberty to discuss gun emplacements or anti-aircraft protection," said Mr. Byrns, "but I can say this—the protection against air attacks is perfect and any hostile move against the Canal from any quarter would be met by a force which undoubtedly would surprise any enemy."

The one weakness he noted, Mr. Byrns added, was the possibility of heavy bombs exploding in Culebra cut and causing a landslide which would block the Canal.

"I think more planes and pilots are needed there," he asserted.

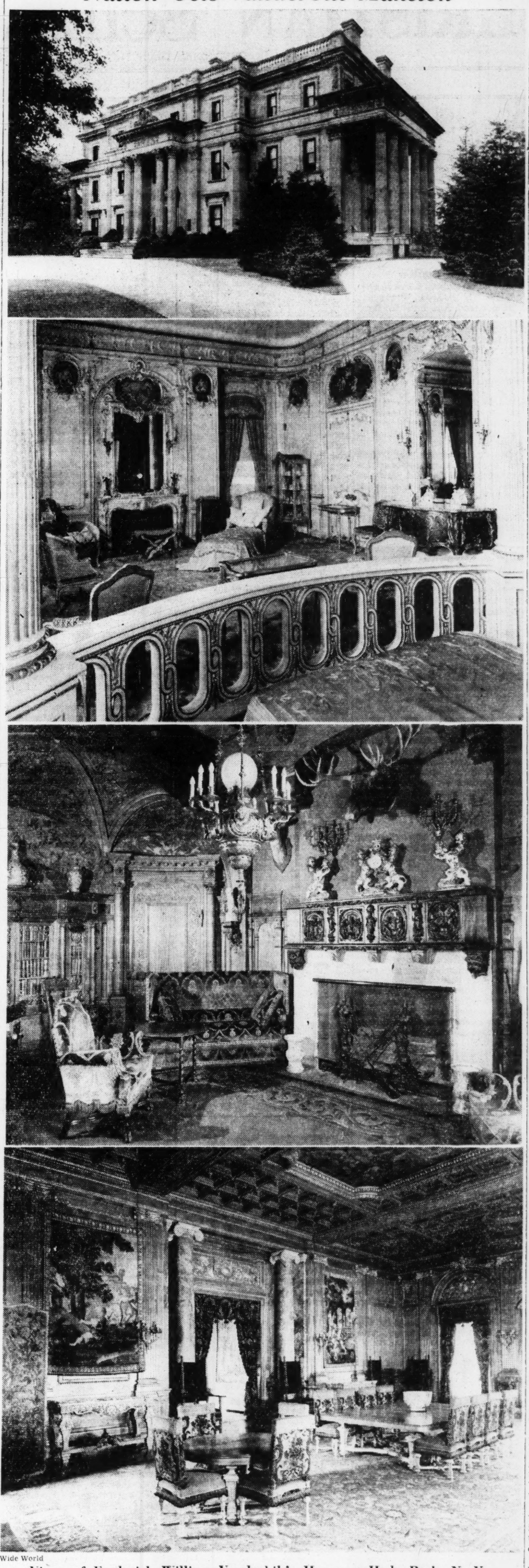
With Mr. Byrns were Representatives C. Arthur Anderson of Missouri and William D. Byron of Maryland. They flew here in two Army bombers. Three other members of the inspection party, the House Military Affairs Sub-Committee, will return by way of Central America and Mexico. They left Washington Friday, flying down via Nicaragua, where they inspected the route of a proposed second canal.

Admiral Pringle Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The late Rear Admiral John R. Poinsett Pringle, a native of South Carolina, will be honored by having one of the destroyers scheduled to be built at the Charlestown Navy Yard named for him. It will be known as the Pringle, and the keel of the ship will be laid in January.

Nation Gets Vanderbilt Mansion



Wide World

Views of Frederick William Vanderbilt's Home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Upper: Outside view of mansion that has been presented to the United States by Mrs. Margaret Louise Van Alen, who inherited it from the late Mr. Vanderbilt, her uncle. The house is described by the National Park Service as "a magnificent example of the type of great estate built by captains of industry in the era of expansion that succeeded the war between the states." Contemporary newspaper accounts speak of the building as "a royal palace of France brought across the ocean and set up on the banks of the Hudson." The house was designed by Stanford White and built in 1898. Various estimates fix the total amount spent on it as high as $2,000,000. Upper middle: Mrs. Vanderbilt's bedroom, as it appears from the bed, is all rose and gold, its decoration copied after that of the Empress Josephine's chateau at Malmaison. The railing completely encloses the bed and pillars support a canopy. Lower middle: The library has heavily carved woodwork and has French, Italian, Spanish, German, and American furnishings. Lower: There are two dining tables in the paneled and heavily decorated dining room, which is more than 50 feet long. The sixteenth-century Ispahan rug is valued at $30,000. On the walls are two seventeenth-century Beauvais tapestries.

Hyde Park Estate to Be Open to Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 22—The $2,000,000 Greek Corinthian mansion of the late Frederick W. Vanderbilt, surrounded by 300 acres of grounds bordering on the Hudson River, which has been given by Mrs. Margaret Louise Van Alen, niece of Mr. Vanderbilt, to the Government as a national historic site, is one of the prominene show places of a district that has been a country seat for the wealthy since Revolutionary days.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has named Mrs. Dexter Cooper of New York City, as Superintendent of the estate and Congress has voted funds for maintenance and custodianship of the property. The National Park Service hopes to defray much of the expense of upkeep by levying a guide fee of 50 cents on visitors to the mansion.

What Brings Victory? Morale and Leadership

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Herr Hitler in the Reichstag has thundered his prelude to an attempt on Britain in much the same vein that Napoleon 135 years ago was threatening the same enterprise which he termed "my immense project."

The fact that the conqueror's "immense project" never cut loose from the harbors of France, Spain, Holland, and Belgium which he controlled, and that no other warlord since has even entertained the idea of a project of the kind is sufficient evidence that the adventure is one of exceptional difficulties.

Premier Winston Churchill in his radiocast speech of July 14 seemed to evince some alarm. He spoke of Britain standing "alone in the breach" and "facing the worst that the tyrant's might can do . . . ready to defend our native land against the invasion by which it is threatened," adding a note of strong determination that "we are prepared to proceed to all extremities, to endure them and to force them."

But no one could have shown more alarm than Britain when Napoleon was brandishing his "immense project" in the face of the Nation through the years 1803, 1804 and 1805. The effect of alarm on Britain, however, as experience shows, is not conducive to surrender. The strange interlude of appeasement to mollify aggressors has had its small-scale counterparts in the past, but, back to the wall, the British have shown no inclination to give up the contest.

What History Shows

That being the case, it may be timely to inquire into the prospects of a Hitlerian "immense project" in the light of such experience as the various famous battles in history afford. What element in these contests appears to be indispensable for victory? Is superiority of resources or manpower necessary? Does the defense have the initial advantage? The following survey of a few battles will show unmistakably that victory hinges on two human qualities—morale and generalship. There must be morale in the rank and file and generalship in the leaders. The smaller army has frequently routed the larger; defenses as strong as the Maginot Line or the North Sea have been easily broken through, but the combination of generalship and morale have almost invariably carried the day.

Napoleon, like Herr Hitler, carried all before him in land engagements. The morale of his Grande Armée was as invincible as his generalship, but on the sea he was no match for Britain. The Blitzkrieg methods by which Napoleon on the land had swept European nations off their feet, passed into British hands by sea and whether in the West Indies or in the Mediterranean, Villeneuve found himself outmatched by Nelson.

At the final showdown at Trafalgar, Nelson made sure of the morale of his sailors by having his own ship Victory and Collingwood's Royal Sovereign lead the two columns of vessels sent to cut through the French line—the two vessels that must bear the brunt of the battle. Meanwhile Villeneuve, with little faith in his officers' skill or maneuvering ability, adopted a passive attitude which no amount of morale among the French and Spanish sailors under him could turn into a victory.

That experience ended the "immense project" and caused Napoleon to revise his most elaborate plans for conquest. The fact that, the same year, Napoleon at Austerlitz by quick, surprise tactics, routed the combined Austrian and Russian armies, twice the size of his own force of 100,000, and led by generals whose attitude was as "passive" as Villeneuve's, did not prevent the failure of the main project being the beginning of his downfall.

Superiority of Resources

The question of superiority of resources, much stressed by both American party conventions as a mainstay of American defense, receives interesting comment in the fact that both Napoleon and another conqueror, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, started off on their careers of conquest backed by virtually bankrupt nations, with resources far inferior to those of powerful neighbors. The Swedish monarch, gaining the throne in 1611, found Sweden hemmed in on all sides by the powerful Danish-Norwegian Kingdom and Russia, and without an outlet to the sea. But he was a resourceful general and he knew how to build up the morale of his feudalized nation. In four years he had negotiated some Baltic outlets with Denmark, won large tracts of Baltic coast from Russia and laid the basis for his famous conquests in all parts of Europe.

Two of the most successful cases of victory for the defense force may be found at Marathon and Bannockburn. They were due less to any advantage in defense than to superior morale and resourceful generalship, matched with incapacity on the part of the assailant.

Miltiades had only 10,000 men mobilized at Athens when the Persians in 490 B. C. began disembarking something like 100,000 troops from their transports at Marathon. He dispatched a runner 140 miles to Sparta for help and at once, without waiting for this to arrive, sent his Weygand, Callimachus, with the 10,000 to stop the invader. Sound tactics defeated the half-disembarked Persians. The Spartans, who showed a modern democratic propensity for arriving a day late, came up in time to congratulate the victors.

In the same way the Scots clansmen at Bannockburn in 1314, though outnumbered 20,000 to 7,000, through ingenuity and good tactics, caused the far-better-armed forces of Edward II to charge in vain. New devices such as pits to catch the heavily armed cavalry, comparable to modern tank traps, surprised the tradition-ridden English generals and the invasion collapsed.

Element of Surprise

But more frequently the element of surprise has been at the disposition of the enterprising invader and many an adventure on fascist lines has swept triumphantly through defenses manned by vastly superior forces, but less resourcefulness.

King Henry V of England, in a freebooting expedition to France immortalized by Shakespeare, crossed the Channel in 1415 with 6,000 mounted men and 24,000 archers in spite of the fact that the feudal array of France, six times the number, was ready to meet him. Henry showed such competence in blitzkrieg methods and in devising new uses for his archers that the French defense was overthrown.

A century later another marauder, Cortés, challenged the whole Mexican Nation with only 700 men, and by the time he burned his boats and marched on Montezuma's capital, these had been reduced to 400, equipped with six light guns and half a dozen horses.

Examples of this kind leave little doubt but that if Britain, in the matter of plans for an invasion from across the Channel, has evolved a line of generalship fully as resourceful as that at the disposal of Herr Hitler's generals—as may well be expected to be the case—the German conqueror will find his project as fateful for himself as it is "immense."

Speedy Enactment Is Seen For U. S. Conscription Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Speedy establishment of a compulsory military training system for young men between the ages of 21 and 31 was predicted here today as a Senate Committee began final drafting of the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

Although the bill was originally initiated by the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, rather than by the War or Navy Departments, President Roosevelt is considered to have given his general approval to the measure in his acceptance speech to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago last week.

"Planes and guns and tanks are wholly insufficient unless they are implemented by the power of men trained to use them," the President declared.

"Most right-thinking persons," he added, "are agreed that some form of selection by draft is as necessary and as fair today as it wsa in 1917 and 1918."

Change in Program

The President had formerly proposed some type of nonmilitary universal training, but this scheme appears now to have been dropped in favor of the Army-supervised program. United States military chieftains have also indorsed the general principle of the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

Proceeding on the assumption that the bill, with certain amendments, will be passed by Congress by Aug. 1, the Army is already perfecting plans to start training an initial group of 400,000 by Oct. 1. These would be chosen by lot from the portion of the male population between the ages of 21 and 31 that can be best spared from civilian life.

Together with the regular Army and National Guard, the conscription program would bring the total armed land forces of the United States up to 1,000,000 by late fall.

Equipment Limitations

Army officials have been frank to admit that although an even larger defense force would be desirable, equipment is not available for more rapid expansion at the present time.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, has advised absorbing the new men directly into the ranks of the Army and National Guard until the Army is in a position to set up the special training camps provided in the Burke-Wadsworth bill. While the Army has sufficient officers to train the "rookies" it would deplete the regular Army ranks to transfer them to training camps.

The House Military Affairs Committee, meanwhile, laid plans for holding open hearings throughout the week on the Burke-Wadsworth measure. Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Committee Chairman, announced that Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City would testify on Wednesday.

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Teamsters Union Is Ordered To Pay Milk Company $10,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—In an award of a type unusual in labor relations history, Arthur S. Meyer, Impartial Chairman of the milk industry, here, had today directed Unit No. 3 of Local 584 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, to pay the Sheffield Farms Company $10,000 for calling a one-day strike in the company's plants in the Bronx on Feb. 24.

In his award, which is final, Mr. Meyer suggested that, for the sake of more cordial relations with labor, the company cut the figure in half.

The money must be paid to the company by Aug. 15, after which interest will accrue at the rate of 6 per cent on the unpaid balance, according to the decision dated July 20, copies of which were received by both the company and union today.

The Impartial Chairman's award disallowed six items totaling $18,000 claimed as losses by the company as a result of the strike.

"The complete exclusion of the six items mentioned, totaling more than $18,000, involves a result confessedly more sweeping than arithmetic necessitated," Mr. Meyer ruled. "But a problem is not bounded by its mathematical implications. Factors in a situation—particularly factors of human relation—may be pondered even though they cannot be precisely weighed.

"The company and the union have a contract that will run for more than two years. Deeper than their differences—differences that bitterness can readily accentuate—are underlying interests which are identical, but which require a genial emotional climate for their joint growth. I have proceeded on the assumption that the fostering of amicable relations between company and union is more valuable to both parties than the recovery of a larger sum could be to the company."

The ruling was based on a previous decision by Mr. Meyer on March 13, when he held that the union had called the strike in violation of contract. At that time the company claimed $38,000 damages.

The walk-out was occasioned by the dismissal of three platform men engaged in loading trailer trucks at 1065 Webster Avenue, the Bronx and involved 400 drivers and loaders.

The union charged the workers' health was in jeopardy by a requirement to stack cases six high. Mr. Myer ruled last March that though the Requirement constituted a "hardship" it did not endanger the men's health.

Campaign Budget Balancing Complicated by Hatch Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Both Republican and Democratic National Committees today began to scrutinize their 1940 campaign chests with new eyes.

Four years ago, the Democratic National Committee spent $5,194,741; the Republican National Committee spent $8,892,972.

The new Hatch Act, just signed by President Roosevelt, says neither Committee shall spend more than $3,000,000 in any campaign from now on.

The Democrats may find retrenchment facilitated by President Roosevelt's promise to make no political campaign but to report periodically by radio on the state of the nation. Presumably the Democratic Committee would not have to pay for such non-political talks, though the broadcasting companies are already looking a little ruefully at the hundreds of thousands of dollars they spent radiocasting the two national conventions in the expectation of recouping their losses by the sale of time for political addresses between now and Nov. 5.

Because Wendell Willkie holds no public office, the Republican National Committee can expect to be billed for all the radio time their candidate consumes in the next three months.

The Democrats especially will be hard-hit by a section of the new law banning such money-raising devices as campaign books, for several years a considerable source of income to the Democratic National Committee.

Both parties will feel the pinch of the Hatch Law provision limiting to $5,000 the campaign contribution by any person or organization to a National Committee. A last-minute insertion in the Bill removes this restriction from gifts to local and state Committees.

General purpose of the new Hatch Law is to extend to state and local officials, paid from Federal funds, the same curbs on pernicious political activity imposed last year on employees of the Federal Government not already covered by the Civil Service Law.

Tunes That Boost Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Mounted on a new kind of streamlined musical Pegasus, this City's itinerant merchants are proving the practical truth of Milton's words, "Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie," but in a manner never dreamed of by the poet.

Quick to adapt to commercial use the new horns that play melodious tunes, drivers of laundry wagons, bakery trucks, ice-cream cars and numerous similiar conveyances have discarded the raucous blasts of horns and the harsh jangles of gongs. All day long, now, may be heard the tuneful appeals of traveling businessmen, standing out pleasantly and distinctively above the noises of city traffic.

Drivers of a fleet of bakery trucks were among the first to play theme tunes for customers, offering that familiar line: "This is the way we bake our bread," which caught the housewife's fancy, and resulted in an immediate stimulus to business.

'Rock-a-Bye Baby'

A baby garment laundry adopted the tune, "Rock-a-Bye Baby," trained its drivers to play the tune as a lullaby, and the result was a general speeding up of service. What mother could resist having her bundle ready for a laundry man who uses such business methods!

An ice-cream concern has installed chimes on its trucks, which have a greater sales appeal than the old-time gong, although that was musical to the ears of ice-cream hungry children.

Not to be outdone, an at-your-door vegetable driver recently installed one of the horns on his trucks, and casting about for a suitable theme, adopted, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," a tune which boosted his sale of bananas.

"Three Little Fishes" took its place in the salesmen's serenade, when a fish dealer played that tune for customers, a considerable improvement over the blasts of the fish monger's horn of bygone days.

Dog Diner Tune

Latest addition to the repertoire of selections offered the housewife is: "Where, Oh Where Is My Little Dog Gone?" played by the salesman for a "dog diner" which calls daily to deliver "canine menus—varied daily."

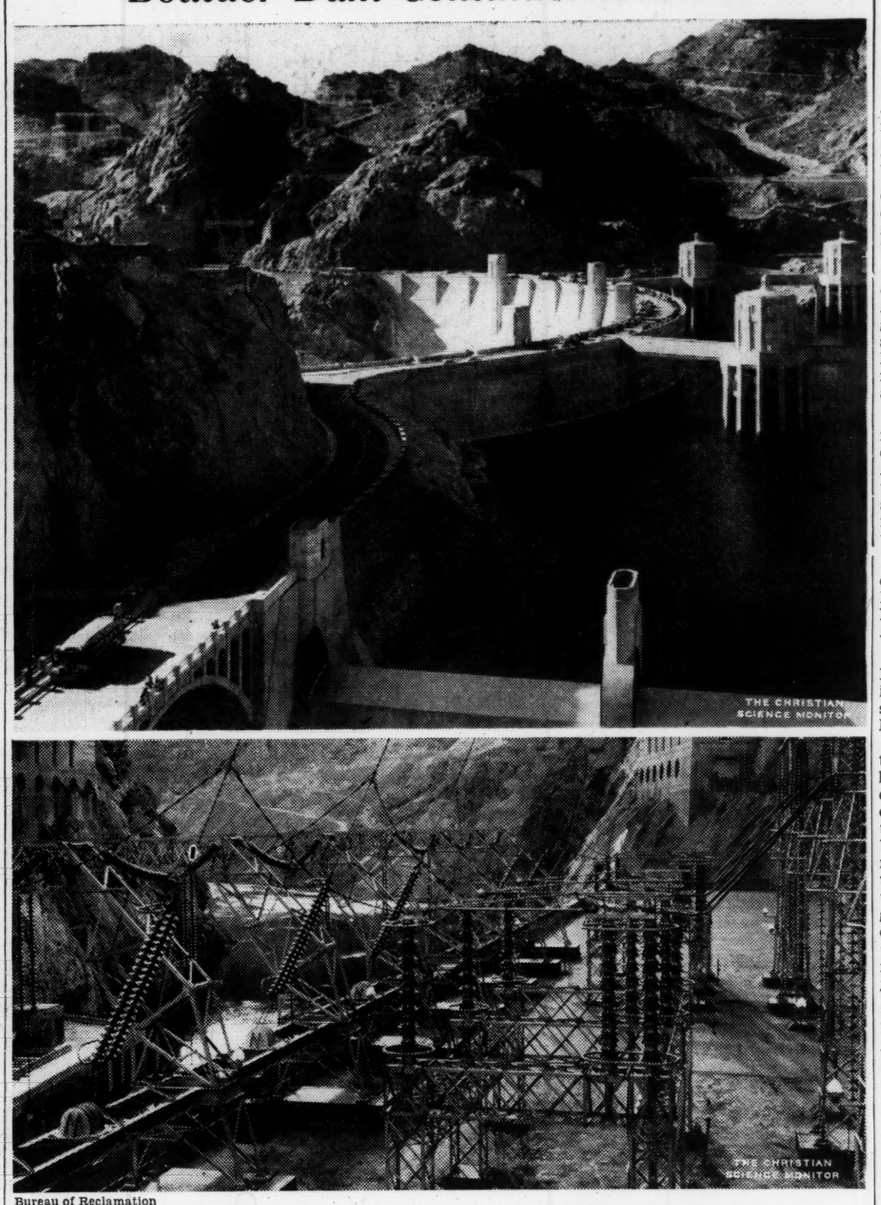
"You haven't heard anything yet," said the driver of a bakery truck. "I'm learning to play 'Simple Simon Met a Pieman' and you'll hear it in a few days. Just wait until the grocers, butchers, plumbers and junk dealers get next to the possibilities of playing tunes for customers. There are plenty of themes to go around. Traveling gardeners could play songs like 'Moonlight and Roses,' or 'There's an Old-Fashioned Garden.' Then there's 'The Peanut Vendor.' And what more appropriate tune than 'The Farmer in the Dell,' for the farmer who brings his stuff into town to sell." **H. Phelps Gates.**

Virginia Gets $1,433,103

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia will get $1,433,103 of the $17,000,000 worth of WPA projects for construction at army and navy posts, approved yesterday by Col. F. C. Harrington, commissioner of work projects.

Boulder Dam Continues to Grow



Bureau of Reclamation

Boulder's Electric Power Satisfies Los Angeles' Peak Demands

Power generated at the dam takes off from the maze of steel, shown in the lower picture, to light the city of Los Angeles, 250 miles away. These transformers are on the roof of the Nevada wing of the power house. On either side of the Colorado River Canyon are the outlet valve houses, the one on the right in Nevada, the other in Arizona. A new transmission line has been built to meet the demands.

Text of Roosevelt Message on Bank Capital

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message asking $500,000,000 for the Export-Import Bank follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

As a result of the war in Europe, far-reaching changes in world affairs have occurred, which necessarily have repercussions on the economic life both of the United States and of the other American republics. All American republics in some degree make a practice of selling, and should sell, surplus products to other parts of the world, and we in the United States export many items that are also exported by other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The course of the war, the resultant blockades and counter blockades, and the inevitable disorganization, is preventing the flow of these surplus products to their normal markets. Necessarily, this has caused distress in various parts of the New World, and will continue to cause distress until foreign trade can be resumed on a normal basis, and the seller of these surpluses is in a position to protect himself in disposing of his products. Until liberal commercial policies are restored and fair trading on a commercial plane is reopened, distress may be continued.

I, therefore, request that the Congress give prompt consideration to increasing the capital and lending power of the Export-Import Bank of Washington by $500,000,000, and removing some of the restrictions on its operations to the end that the bank may be of greater assistance to our neighbors south of the Rio Grande, including financing the handling and orderly marketing of some part of their surpluses.

It is to be hoped that before another year world trade can be re-established, but, pending this adjustment, we in the United States should join with the peoples of the other republics of the Western Hemisphere in meeting their problems. I call the attention of Congress to the fact that by helping our neighbors we will be helping ourselves. It is in the interests of the producers of our country, as well as in the interests of producers of other American countries, that there shall not be a disorganized or cutthroat market in those commodities which we all export.

No sensible person would advocate an attempt to prevent the normal exchange of commodities between other continents and the Americas, but what can and should be done is to prevent excessive fluctuations caused by distressed selling resulting from temporary interruption in the flow of trade, or the fact that there has not yet been re-established a system of free exchange. Unless exporting countries are able to assist their nationals, they will be forced to bargain as best they can.

As has heretofore been made clear to the Congress, the Export-Import Bank is operated by directors representing the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and is under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator, so that all interested branches of our Government participate in any loans that are authorized, and the Directors of the Bank should have a free hand as to the purposes for which loans are authorized and the terms and conditions upon which they are made.

I therefore request passage of appropriate legislation to this end.

Plan G. O. P. Rally When Willkie's Told

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Homer Capehart, General Chairman of Arrangements for the Willkie Notification Ceremony at Elwood, Ind., next month, said July 20 he hoped to make the occasion one for a huge rally of Middle Western Republicans.

A shaded park has been selected for the ceremony, Mr. Capehart said. There Wendell L. Willkie, who was born in Elwood 48 years ago, will be formally notified that he has been nominated by the Republican Party for President of the United States. He will accept the nomination in the first set speech of his campaign.

Adjacent to the park and just outside the city limits, Capehart said, are 600 acres of land which will be marked off as parking space for at least 50,000 automobiles.

A city of tents will be erected around the park, 150 of them to be used for the sale of food.

He added that a date for the ceremony had not been set, but that it would probably be sometime between Aug. 1 and 10.

Cheese Tunnel

WALHALLA, S. C. (AP)—After 75 years, they have found a use for the Stumphouse Mountain tunnel, cut almost through the mountain shortly after the Civil War in an ambitious but never completed building program.

The Clemson College Dairy Department has leased the tunnel for use in the manufacture of Roquefort cheese.

Radio Plays Part In Richmond Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Radios and phonographs are playing an increasingly important part in teaching activities at Richmond elementary schools, Superintendent Jesse A. Binford said.

Seventy radios and 100 phonographs are in use in Richmond's 23 white elementary schools, while the 13 negro schools use 39 radios and 19 phonographs in classroom teaching, according to a recently compiled report.

The majority of radios are owned by teachers and brought into the classrooms by these teachers on their own initiative, Mr. Binford said. They are mainly used for listening to news broadcasts and teaching music appreciation.

The phonographs are owned by the individual schools and were not purchased by the School Board. A total of 1,904 records, virtually all classical music, are also owned by the schools. The radios are used almost entirely for teaching music appreciation.

Democratic Willkie Group Organizes

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 22—Four of the New Deal's most distinguished supporters, all of whom worked for President Roosevelt's election in 1932 and 1936, today assumed the leadership of a Democratic Willkie-for-President campaign, and pledged active aid to the Republican nominee. They are:

Lewis W. Douglas, first Director of the Budget under the Roosevelt Administration, who, though in genuine accord with the President's social objectives, resigned because he believed these goals were sacrificed through reckless spending and mismanaged finances.

John W. Hanes, at one time a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission and formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who left the Government service this year because he could no longer support the New Deal's tax and fiscal policies.

Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson of Tulsa, Oklahoma, a life-long Democrat and President of the Federated Women's Clubs of America.

Dr. Alan Valentine, President of Rochester University and a political independent who has twice supported Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency.

Volunteering their services, these four national leaders who have now broken with the President for nonpartisan reasons, including opposition to the third term, have accepted Wendell L. Willkie's invitation to head a separate and autonomous division of the Willkie campaign setup devoting itself exclusively to organizing the support of independents and dissatisfied Democrats who will be thus able to work for the Republican Ticket without joining Republican ranks.

Among others who have wired Mr. Willkie promising their support is former Gov. William H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma who in 1932 sought the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Willkie released a telegram which he has received from Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hanes and Mrs. Lawson in which they appealed to Democrats throughout the country to put "loyalty to country" over "loyalty to party" in view of the "grave menace" of the third term.

"We the undersigned life long members of the Democratic Party," they wired the Republican candidate, "are deeply disturbed by the developments at the recent Democratic Convention in Chicago. They constitute the first organized effort in American history to keep the same National Administration in public office beyond the historic two-term period.

"No matter how grave the national emergency, the continuation in authority for three terms of this political machine, clothed as it is with tremendous power, is a still graver menace to America.

"We submit that this effort should be resisted without regard to partisan politics by all who would preserve democracy in the United States. We therefore propose with your approval to enlist in your behalf the support of Democrats who believe with us that loyalty to country takes precedence over loyalty to party."

Recognizes Real Purpose

Mr. Willkie replied to his new Independent-Democratic Committee by saying that while he was personally very appreciative of their stand, he recognized that they were "not actuated by personal friendship but because of grave concern for the continuation of an uncontrolled democracy and the democratic way of life in this country.

"Many others," he added, "have communicated with me to the same effect. Will you not commence in your own way the organization of Democrats and independents of like belief?"

Dr. Valentine sent a separate telegram to Mr. Willkie volunteering to assist any "independent group of citizens who are organizing to support your candidacy."

Mr. Willkie explained that Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hanes, Mrs. Lawson, and Dr. Valentine will together form a four-member committee which will have large initiative and responsibility in carrying on their campaign entirely independently from Republican headquarters, while they will co-operate with Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and Oren Root, Jr., in charge of the independent Willkie-for-President clubs, already organized. They will proceed to open a separate office and will function on their own authority.

Mr. Willkie himself foresees a continuing and nation-wide accession of Democratic support for his candidacy and he bases his view on the volume of telegrams and telephone calls he has received in the past few days.

Expects Many More Recruits

"My telephone," he said, "hasn't stopped ringing since the close of the Democratic Convention and I have constantly been receiving notification from Democrats, active and important in the affairs of the Party, that they are ready to announce themselves on our side whenever I think it would be most timely and most helpful. There is every reason to believe that there will be a considerable parade of Democrats and independents who will be coming out against the third term in the near future."

Mr. Douglas will himself bring to Mr. Willkie's campaign great prestige and a considerable national following. Mr. Douglas was a member of Congress from Arizona when he was drafted by President Roosevelt to become his first budget director. He believed that he had a pledge from the President that he intended to pursue what he considered a sound economy and he left the New Deal Administration when he became convinced that it was irretrievably departing from its solemn commitments.

Since his resignation, Mr. Douglas has been principal of McGill University at Montreal and more lately has been associated with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He will take a leave of absence from his pressent post to devote his whole time to the campaign.

Mr. Willkie today conferred with Anne O'Hare McCormick, foreign affairs expert of the New York Times, and discussed plans for the notification ceremonies at Elwood with Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana, who flew here from Indianapolis.

Senator Smith Won't Vote for Roosevelt

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 22 (AP)—Calling the Chicago Democratic Convention, which he refused to attend, "a humiliation to every American," Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, said Saturday night he would not vote in the November election.

"On account of the history of our State I can't vote for Willkie," Senator Smith said, although expressing opposition to what he termed "this third term mess."

Senator Smith said the selection of President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace as Democratic standard bearers was a "maneuver planned months in advance."

"All this thing about 'I don't want to run but if you insist I will run' was just a scheme to get the nomination. It was all planned and Wallace was picked ahead of time too."

Senator Smith, veteran chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, was renominated in 1938 against former Gov. Olin D. Johnson, whom the White House supported.

Reed Joins Burke Move In Third-Term Opposition

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator from Missouri, offered July 20 to co-operate with Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, in organizing Democrats opposed to a third term for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Burke, who announced he would bolt the Democratic Party and support Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, received a telegram from the Missouri Democratic leader suggesting a conference in Chicago, of Jeffersonian Democrats.

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Embroidery Wage Committee Named

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Appointment of a committee of 12 to recommend a minimum wage for the commercial embroidery industry was announced today by Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division.

May Meyer of New York, Chairman of the Millinery Stabilization Committee and a member of the New York State Mediation Board, was appointed Chairman of the Embroidery Committee.

Colonel Fleming said he had rejected recommendations for wages of 40 and 32½ cents an hour for embroidery workers in the apparel industry because they were unsupported by the facts. A committee of the apparel industry proposed the rates.

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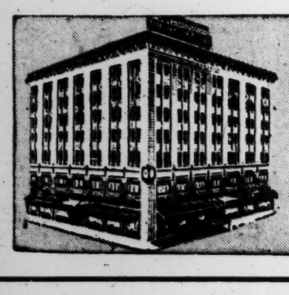
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Italy Weighs Use of Syria As Base for Drive on Suez

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—An Italian military commission is to leave for Syria in the near future, according to information from reliable sources.

Its official purpose will be to supervise the demobilization of the French Near Eastern army.

However with the war in the Mediterranean nearing a decisive phase, it is believed unlikely that this commission will limit its activities to its official purpose.

Italian officers are expected to sound out the sentiments of the French commanders with view to preparing the way for Italian occupation of Syria as a base of operations, analogous to the German occupation of the French Atlantic seaboard and to ascertaining whether such occupation can be effected by "legal" methods, or whether it would encounter local French opposition in view of the reported dissension existing among members of the command regarding the armistice with Germany.

Concurrent with the expected attack on Britain, the Axis powers are turning their attention toward British positions and strongholds in the Mediterranean, with a view to tying up as much of the British Fleet as possible in southern waters during any decisive action against England.

If successful in the North Herr Hitler and his Ally will then concentrate on attempting to destroy British power in the Mediterranean basin completely.

A foothold in Syria would be invaluable to the Italian Navy and Air Force for attacks on Palestine and Egypt. Furthermore, Italian control of the Suez Canal might be obtained by mechanized troops advancing from Syria through Palestine to the Isthmus and Egypt.

Communications with Eritrea and Abyssinia, the weakest link in the Italian position would be restored.

At the same time if overland operations, as planned, against Gibraltar should succeed, the British Fleet would be bottled up and could be hunted down.

These plans of the Axis are still on paper but are worthy of serious consideration.

The occupation of Syria also would serve the paramount objectives of the Axis in another direction—it would facilitate the reduction of Turkey, either by diplomatic or military means, by completely undermining the already precarious strategic position of Britain's nonbelligerent Ally.

Paradoxically, the Italian military mission can travel overland through Turkey because of its diplomatic status. It is to leave by the Orient-Simplon Express sometime next week, going to Istanbul and thence overland through Turkish Anatolia to Ankara and on to Beyreuth.

As yet there is no information as to whether there will be any stop overs.

Loans to Private Industry Decreed by Pétain Government

BERLIN, July 22 (AP)—The Daladier Government was accused today by the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble, France, of having ignored the warnings of French military experts after the Polish campaign to prepare for a lightning German warfare.

The Daladier and Reynaud governments did not take measures even when the reports were confirmed by German successes in Norway, Holland and Belgium, the paper said.

VICHY, France, July 22 (AP)—A series of decrees granting loans to private industry and certain colonies and rectifying the exchange rate for the French and Belgian franc were enacted today by the Pétain government as a part of its reconstruction program.

Loans up to 200,000 francs may be made to private industries for three months to enable them to pay salaries and buy indispensable raw materials.

[The French franc is not at present quoted on the foreign exchange market. Previously this year, however, it ranged from a high of 2.26 cents on Jan. 29 to a low of 1.73 May 10.]

Advances of 500,000,000 and 100,000,000 francs were granted respectively to Algeria and Tunisia to assure a food supply in these colonies.

Through an arrangement with the Belgian Government, 500 Belgian francs were made equal to 722 French francs.

[The Belgian franc, like the French franc, is no longer quoted, but it ranged in value from 17.10 to 16.52 cents during 1940.]

The Finance Ministry in a communiqué invited banks, exchange agencies and insurance companies to return to Paris as soon as possible, declaring that plans were being made to reopen the Bourse.

Finance Minister Yves Boutillier announced he would leave for Paris today to re-establish his department there.

[A dispatch from Paris reported that German dissatisfaction with makeup of the Pétain Government was apparently one of the obstacles delaying return of the French Government to the city. The Paris press published reports from Berlin that Germany, "astonished to find in the new government the influence of men responsible for the war," is maintaining "extreme reserve toward French policy."]

General Brecard, former military commentator, of le Jour-Echo de Paris, was named Secretary General of the Pétain cabinet.

Hitler Plan Copied

VICHY, France, July 22 (AP)—The French Government has borrowed a leaf from Adolf Hitler's Nazi law book by raising the limits of an ancient Napoleonic law designed to keep intact ancestral estates.

By decree, the Pétain regime boosted from 200,000 francs to 400,000 francs (about $2,000 to $4,000) the limit of "indivisible" property—which means that homesteads with a value up to the latter figure cannot be split up in wills and property endowments.

The owner of country property, for instance, must leave that property in this amount intact, even if several children share in his will.

This rule, similar to one Hitler put into effect in Germany soon after his rise to power, is expected to encourage Frenchmen to remain on their family property.

Under the Hitler law of Oct. 2, 1933, creating an "Aryan peasant class," small land owners are virtually forbidden from selling or dividing their ancestral holdings among heirs. The inheritance falls to the eldest son or daughter.

Long French Task

VICHY, France, July 22 (AP)—Communications Minister Francois Pietri said in a radiocast that several years would be necessary to restore the French communications system to pre-war standards.

He said lack of coal, oil, gasoline and rolling stock had reduced railroad and automobile traffic to an absolute minimum, and announced that 700 bridges and four large radio stations used for communication with France's colonies were destroyed in the war.

Mussolini Praises New Hitler Speech

ROME, July 22 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini, in a telegram praising Adolf Hitler's speech of Friday, renewed the promise that Italy will march with Germany "until victory."

The text of his telegram follows:

"Your great speech in the Reichstag has gone directly to the Italian people's heart. I thank you and repeat that the Italian people—whatever may happen—will march together with your people until the end, that is to say, until victory."

In reply, Herr Hitler telegraphed:

"I thank you, Duce, for your friendly telegram. United in our ideologies and in the force of our arms, Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany will victoriously conquer for our peoples' liberty."

Australians Praised

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill cabled Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies and the Naval Board of Australia today his "warmest congratulations upon the brilliant action" of the Australian cruiser Sydney in sinking the Italian cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni in the Mediterranean July 19.

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Nazified Cabinet Takes Over Japan; Shanghai Protests Reign of Terror

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 22—An appeal to the consular body in Shanghai to help in checking the wave of terrorism and political crime—chiefly against foreign and pro-Chinese journalists—has been made by W. J. Keswick, British Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Keswick, in requesting a special meeting of the consular body to take up the question, stated that the lawlessness in the city was "destroying all confidence here and ruining the reputation of Shanghai throughout the world."

"In appealing to you," Mr. Keswick went on, "I am appealing to the conscience of the civilized world."

So strong is the feeling here in view of recent attacks on American individuals that a movement is growing for sending a request to Washington that the Government should inform Japan that commercial relations with it will be severed unless the disorders are curbed, as the Japanese are regarded as the sole authority capable of dealing effectively with the situation. It is urged that the former headquarters of Wang Ching-wei, Japan's puppet premier at Nanking, outside the Settlement limits, and now a fortress filled with political prisoners, should be closed.

Consuls to Act

SHANGHAI, July 22 (AP)—The foreign consular body plans to consider July 25 a request of the Municipal Council for help in checking political crime.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman today attributed various acts of terrorism here to a "lack of realistic recognition of the situation in Shanghai."

The Japanese Army and the new Japanese-sponsored government at Nanking are exercising real power in Shanghai, he declared, and not the Chungking regime of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The spokesman criticized Mr. Keswick for "improper procedure" in releasing his appeal to the press before it reached all the consuls concerned.

On July 20 Hallett Abend, correspondent for the New York Times, was beaten in his apartment in Japanese-occupied Hongkew by two armed Japanese who seized a number of pieces of manuscript after demanding all his "anti-Japanese writings."

Mr. Keswick's appeal for aid, however, referred in particular to the murder July 19 of Samuel H. Chang (Chang Shih-hsueh), American-educated Chinese prominent in business and newspaper circles, and the bombing last Tuesday of the offices of Shunpao, pro-Chiang Kai-shek Chinese daily newspaper. Mr. Keswick called attention to the recent order of Wang Ching-wei for the arrest and deportation of six Americans and one Briton and also mentioned a "blacklist" drawn up by the Nanking regime.

Mr. Chang, one of a number of prominent persons on the "blacklist," was a Director of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury and Superintendent of Agencies of the Asia Life Insurance Company, both headed by C. V. Staff, one of the six Americans mentioned in Wang Ching-wei's order.

Another of the Americans, Norwood F. Allman, is a Director of Shunpao as well as a member of the Municipal Council.

Mr. Keswick's appeal declared that municipal authorities were unable to check the terroristic attacks which, he said, were evidence that "Shanghai today is a prey to warring factions who pay no regard to the sanctity of human life and are prepared to adopt any and every means to attain their objectives."

By a Staff Artist

Members of New Group

Top: Akira Kazami, Minister of Justice. Bottom: Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, who holds Naval portfolio.

TOKYO, July 22 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye during the week end completed construction of a cabinet designed to reorganize Japan's politics on more or less totalitarian lines. It is a cabinet of 11 men, besides the Premier, in place of the usual 13.

The cabinet lineup follows:

Premier — Prince Fumimaro Konoye.
War — Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo.
Navy — Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida.
Foreign and Overseas — Yosuke Matsuoka.
Home and Welfare — Eija Yasui.
Finance — Isao Kawada.
Justice—Akira Kazami.
Education—Kunihiko Hashida.
Railways and Communications—Shozo Murata.
Commerce—Ichizo Kobayashi.
Agriculture — Tadaatsu Ishiguro.
Minister without Portfolio and Planning Board Head—Naoki Hoshino.

The lineup was interpreted as apparently confirming earlier surmise that the Premier, War, Navy and Foreign Ministers would constitute the "Inner Cabinet" actually directing Japan's policies while the others carried on routine duties.

Messrs. Murata and Kobayashi are well known as businessmen and Mr. Kawada is a former Vice-Minister of Finance but political analysts said generally none were experienced politicians.

Mr. Kawada, the new Finance Minister, has had previous experience with the Finance Ministry and is an expert on international barter. He is also well informed on the problems of shipping, being President of the Toa Navigation Company.

Shozo Murata, the Railways and Communications Minister, is also engaged in the shipping interests, being President of the Osaka Mail Steamship Lines.

Mr. Kobayashi recently accompanied an economic mission to Germany and Italy, where he was reported to have formed new connections with business heads.

Mr. Kobayashi is President of the Tokyo Electric Light Company.

Mr. Hoshino, head of the Planning Board, was associated with the new Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, when the latter was in Manchukuo as President of the South Manchurian Railway, and was actively engaged in setting up trusts under state control for working the railways, mines, and other big industries of Manchukuo in co-operation with the military. He is therefore fully conversant with totalitarian methods as applied to the economic side of the Empire.

The main weakness of the Cabinet is stated to be in the matter of political experience.

Japan Asks Help

SYDNEY, Australia, July 22 (AP)—Japan's new Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, has sent a message to the Australian people inviting them to co-operate with Japan in a cultural mission for promotion of international good will.

"With the world divided in two opposite camps, international cultural understanding is the way to lasting peace and common prosperity," his message said.

"Australia and Japan, two vital dynamic countries in the Pacific," could do much to foster these causes, he said.

New Clash in East

SHANGHAI, July 22 (AP)—A clash between United States sailors and Japanese policemen at Tsingtao was reported today by Domei, Japanese official news agency. Several of the policemen were injured.

Domei said the trouble started when two sailors left a cafe without paying their bill, then became involved in a fist fight with the owner and Chinese bystanders. Four Japanese policemen who attempted to arrest the sailors were attacked by a United States patrol, the news agency said.

Red Square Has Sham Battle As Sports Show Background

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP)—A sham battle provided an explosive background today for the annual Red Square sports parade staged by 30,000 bronzed athletes before the approving eyes of Josef Stalin.

Eight Red Army units, bringing up the rear, put on the military show. They vied for interest with a vast assembly of gymnasts performing on a huge carpet resembling a green lawn in the center of the Square.

Latvian and Lithuanian sports delegations, whose Parliaments had just voted to join the Soviet Union, viewed the demonstration.

Military preparedness provided the dominant note. The youth, in gym garb, held aloft slogans reading "Keep the Entire Nation in Constant Mobilized Preparedness," "Today Athletes — Tomorrow Fighters," "Long Live Soviet Athletes — the Reserve for the Red Army," and "Stalinist Aviation, the World's Strongest."

Heading the procession were ski-carrying veterans of the Finnish campaign, followed by representatives of the 12 Soviet Republics in national costume.

Flanking Mr. Stalin in the reviewing stand atop Lenin's tomb were Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Clement Voroshiloff, Chairman of the Defense Committee, and President Michael Kalinin.

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP)—The Atheist League organ Bezbozhnik reported a former deacon who taught in a rural school had been sentenced to five years imprisonment for "wrecking schoolwork, spreading religious fables and beating children."

British and French Submit Airplane Claims to Welles

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Rival British and French claims to some 100 American-made war planes held by the French at the Caribbean island of Martinique were submitted today to Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

Count René de St. Quentin, the French Ambassador, and the Marquis of Lothian, the British envoy, conferred separately with Mr. Welles on the dispute.

The planes were taken to Martinique from Canada by the French aircraft carrier Bearn, following the French armistice with Germany. The point at issue is whether they were included in an agreement by which the British, after the armistice, took over commitments of the Anglo-French Purchasing Mission.

The French contention is understood to be that although the planes were purchased jointly, they were paid for by France and were being delivered when the French collapse came.

Negotiations for a peaceable settlement, with the United States in the role of intermediary, have been progressing for two weeks or more.

The United States' objective is to forestall the possibility of a British-French naval clash. British warships reportedly have blockaded the island.

All Canadian Explosives Put Under Rigid Control

OTTAWA, July 22 (CP)—Under authority of the War Measures Act, the Dominion Government has moved to place all explosives in Canada under rigid control.

An Order-in-Council gives the Government complete authority over possession, sale and safekeeping of such materials, stipulating that no explosive authorized under the explosives Act can be sold by other than a licensed magazine and outlining regulations covering the issue of permits.

Operators of mines and quarries, by far the largest users of explosives, will need only one purchase permit a year under the new reuglations.

Bullitt Sees French-U. S. Status Same

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who is giving President Roosevelt a report on what has happened to France, asserted today that the relationship of the American Government to the new Pétain Government was "exactly the same" as to the former French Regime.

He said no question of American recognition of the Government established by Marshal Henri Pétain had arisen because "we never had broken off relations."

The Diplomat, a guest at the President's home here, returned from Europe Saturday and began his report to the Chief Executive in Washington last night.

"There's an awful lot to talk about," he told reporters. "We just began to scratch the surface last night."

Mr. Bullitt also said he had heard no mention of any possibility that the United States might recognize the French Committee of Exiles formed in England after France's capitulation to Germany. He said he had not discussed it with the President.

Talking with reporters at the temporary White House, the envoy said Robert Murphy, American Charge d'Affaires in France in his absence, was located at Vichy, the seat of the Pétain Government, with a staff of about 20.

In response to a question, the Ambassador said he had not discussed the question of whether he would return soon to his duties in France.

Since U. S. relationship with the Petain Government was the same as with the old Government, Bullitt said he could not understand why French assets in the United States had been frozen but that he assumed it was on the same basis as in the cases of other nations occupied by Germany and would not affect Franco-American relations.

He called the refugee problem "very tragic," and said 10,500,000 Dutch and Belgian refugees were in the unoccupied portion of France.

Not "Fascist" Government

Ambassador Bullitt told reporters on his arrival in New York Saturday that he did not think it was right to describe the Pétain Government as "Fascist" and said the Marshal enjoyed "the universal respect and confidence of the people."

He added that he was favorably impressed with Pétain's efforts to "bring order out of desperate disorder."

Bullitt's fellow-passengers included former Empress Zita of Austria and her daughter, Archduchess Elizabeth, who had to leave their Belgian exile because of the war.

Another passenger was former Governor John Winant of New Hampshire, now head of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Civil War Veteran Signs Up With G.A.R.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (AP)—William Ritter, who declined to join the Grand Army of the Republic because he was "fed up with everything military" at the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, joined the dwindling ranks of the "Boys in Blue" here today.

The oath was administered by Moses I. French, last surviving member of Ellis Post No. 6, in an open-air ceremony sponsored by the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War.

Mr. Ritter, a veteran of the 198th Pennsylvania Regiment, changed his mind about joining the G. A. R. after witnessing a Memorial Day parade.

Renewed Air and Sea Action Follows Reichstag Speech

By the Associated Press

The war of words, which followed Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech of July 20, has been accompanied by a new phase of the war, at sea and in the air.

Outstanding events in this development, as German planes renewed their blows at England today, were:

1. An air battle over the English Channel in the afternoon of July 21 in which six British Hurricane fighters, out numbered 13 to 1, succeeded in driving off 40 Dorniers 17-bombers and 40 Messerschmitt fighters without loss to themselves or to the convoyed merchant ships which were the Nazi raiders' objectives.

2. Destruction of 21 German raiders July 20, three July 21, and two and possibly three more today when they appeared near a town in southwest England.

3. Week-end Royal Air Force raids on the German naval base of Wilhelmshaven and on other targets in Hamburg, Bremen, the Ruhr district and Nazi-occupied Norway, The Netherlands and Belgium, at a cost of 11 British planes.

Submarine Salmon Lost

4. Loss of the famous 670-ton submarine Salmon, which last Dec. 12 sighted the homeward-bound German liner Bremen, but let her escape "out of regard for international law" because she was at such a distance that only a shot without warning could have hit her.

[The Salmon, one of the Shark class with a normal complement of 40 men, was commanded by E. C. Bickford, who was promoted to Commander and decorated Dec. 21 for the Salmon's sinking of a submarine and scoring hits on the German cruisers Leipzig and Blucher on the same day she sighted the Bremen.]

5. Loss of the 367-ton minesweeping trawler Crestflower through air attack.

6. Loss of the 1,360-ton destroyer Brazen, damaged during an air attack. The Admiralty said she sank while being towed to port but without loss of life, after having shot down three German aircraft during the engagement. The Brazen's sister ship, the Beagle, was reported by the Admiralty to have shot down three German planes during the engagement.

Hurricanes' Victory

Proudest boast of British officials was the engagement over the Channel, in which the six Hurricanes, despite the disparity in strength, were reported to have shot down one Messerschmitt and to have drilled a number of the other Nazy planes "full of holes" before forcing the German Air Fleet to turn for home.

Today's German raiders were said to have run into heavy fire from ground batteries. The first two bombers were picked up by searchlights and immediately enveloped in bursts of shrapnel.

A third bomber also was caught in the searchlights, ran into a heavy curtain of fire and suddenly nose-dived and crashed. These planes dropped no bombs, but the Ministry of Home Security announced others loosed theirs with "little damage" in the midlands and on the northeast coast.

German Claims

The German High Command reported that its latest air raids on England had caused destructive fires and explosions at airdromes, seaports and oil storage tanks, while the attack on a convoy in the English Channel was said to have sunk a tanker and four merchantmen.

British aircraft losses yesterday were listed as eight planes, one of them a large Sunderland flying boat brought down off German-occupied Trondheim, Norway. Four German planes failed to return, the Army communique said.

Damage in Libya

Heavy damage to the Italian Libyan port of Tobruk and the near-by airdrome of El Gubbi in week-end raids was reported today in a British communique.

The communiqué said, in part:

"Tobruk and El Gubbi airdrome near by suffered considerably from raids by R. A. F. bombers during the week end.

"Tobruk shipping was damaged, and fires were caused on a jetty.

"Military targets at Bardia, eastern Libyan port, also were attacked successfully.

"The enemy carried out bombing raids on the North African points of Sidi Barrani, Sollum, Mersa Matruh, and Fuka.

"There were no R. A. F. casualties and damage was very slight.

"In the Sudan, R. A. F. bombers pressed home a determined attack on the Asmara airdrome and surrounding buildings.

"All our aircraft returned safely.

"Aircraft of the South African Air Force and a southern Rhodesian squadron carried out valuable reconnaissances over a wide area.

"A formation of Italian bombers, supported and protected by a large force of fighters, raided Malta twice."

The Italian High Command reported:

"It has been learned with certainty that in air and naval battles between July 8 and 13 a 31,000-ton battleship of the Warspite type and cruisers Gloucester, 10,000 tons, and Arethusa, 5,200 tons, suffered serious damage, as did the aircraft carrier Ark Royal and the battleship Hood.

Fight Over Channel

The squadron leader of the six British planes engaged with a German force of 80 planes over the Channel yesterday, reported that he and his men battled for some than an hour and a quarter against the Germans.

He said the British sighted the big German bomber fleet circling over a merchant ship convoy in squadrons of 10.

"They stepped right into the sun," said the British leader.

And with the sun in the Germans' eyes, three of the Hurricanes sped to the attack, striking the bombers just as they were loosing their "eggs" on the ships below.

Up above, the 40 German fighters, each guarding one of the bombers below, plunged down upon the three British planes.

The other three Hurricanes struck at these fighters.

Then for 75 minutes the six and the 80 did battle that ended when the Germans sped for home, the British leader related.

There were no British losses, and the merchant ships below escaped damage, British officials said.

Nazis Ready

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—"All preparations for the attack are complete," the German radio told British listeners yesterday in a radiocast heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System's short wave listening station.

The German announcer said German troops are rested, the front against Britain has been consolidated from Norway to the Spanish border, and "German armaments production has reached a state where in some branches even over-saturation is noticeable."

French Daily Rouses Nazi Ire

By the Associated Press

News and radio in France have been placed under the direct control of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval The action was taken in a decree in conformity with the Government's campaign to rid the nation of what it calls the "deficiencies" of the previous regime.

Reduced in numbers and considerably muted in tone as the result of German occupation, the newspapers of France apparently do not meet with full approval of Nazi authorities.

Adolf Hitler's own Völkischer Beobachter, under the heading "Strange News From France," took occasion to criticize Le Temps yesterday for blaming France's distress on the German occupation.

Le Temps is being published temporarily in Vichy, provisional seat of Chief-of-State Philippe Pétain's new Authoritarian Government. Two of the four papers now appearing in Paris, Les Dernieres Nouvelles and La France au Travail, a new publication, may have made themselves subject to similar criticism by attacking Pétain's Government and the men who compose it.

The two other papers in Paris, of the nearly two-score which once were published there, are Le Soir and Le Matin, both rightist and nationalistic. They were permitted to resume publication soon after Nazi occupation of the capital. Le Temps is expected to return to Paris if the Pétain Government goes to Versailles.

The Paris-Soir described future French foreign policy as "neither sentimental nor humanitarian but realistic." It added:

"Until now, France has looked toward England and America. That will not happen again. France will be European and continental."

La France au Travail, editorially attacked the new regime of Marshal Pétain, declaring "a new situation requires new men."

The press continued in daily editorials to remind the people that the order of things has changed.

Le Moneiteur of Clermont-Ferrand, now considered one of the important newspapers in France, warned against the old French tendency of criticism.

"The Frenchman is a born critic," the newspaper said. "He volunteers signs of his independence. Abuse of this quality has not always given good results. . .

"Our only duty is to form solidly behind the Pétain Government and obey its regulations."

In unoccupied France, the most prominent paper now is Le Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble. Formerly nonpartisan, it now appears to be the mouthpiece of the Pétain Government. It publishes all official communiqués from Vichy and has figured so prominently in the news chiefly because it is the only French paper available in Switzerland, whence dispatches to the United States presumably can be sent with less delay and less hazard of censorship than prevails in France itself.

Other papers being published in unoccupied France, according to information received in New York, are Le Progres de Lyon, La Depeche de Toulouse and Le Petit Marseillais. Lillego is printed in Lille, in the German-held area.

Jews Assailed

VICHY, France, July 22 (AP)—The Paris Soir urged a "bold and total solution of the Jewish problem" in France.

The newspaper, pointing out that Adolf Hitler in his Reichstag speech Friday placed entire blame for the war on England, France and "Jewish capitalists," commented:

"The new Government should open discussion which will throw full light on responsibilities for the war and our disasters.

"Certain capitalist methods should be totally reformed. We have seen a multiplying of the Jews who attacked the country's nerve centers to take over the levers of command.

"A bold and total solution of the Jewish problem is one of the essential conditions of our resurrection."

Germans Blame Roosevelt For Unyielding British

BERLIN, July 22 ((AP) by radio)—President Roosevelt is described by the editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung as "to a gigantic extent responsible" for the present adamant British attitude.

The newspaper, the radio report said today, "blames Roosevelt for the illusions still prevailing in England with regard to foreign reaction to the Führer's speech and said, 'the world at large, apart from England, understood correctly the reasons which induced the Führer to make this last and stirring appeal.' . . .

"'Roosevelt is the man who ought to hang his head if the appeal to reason is to end in the destruction of England.'"

"'Now that he wants to be elected, he openly admits that he systematically agitated for years against National Socialism. . . For seven years it (the United States Government) has agitated . . . and nourished many illusions among those whose belief in active help from America has been their strongest hope, France until the day of her collapse, in England still today.'"

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Nazi Hesitation Allows Britain to Stiffen Lines

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE BRITISH COAST, July 22—It is plain that Britain has made good use of the last seven weeks in putting its defenses in order. There was much to see as I scorched today in a newly completed "Pillbox" on the promenade of what is normally a popular seaside holiday resort here and looked along the barrel of a Gren gun through a loophole commanding the seashore. One looked over a vista of barbed wire coils. Indeed the defenses against invasion have been laid right down to the very water's edge.

These front defenses are to be held in event of invasion, to cite an officer's works "without thought of retirement." It has been the great concern of the military here to avoid developing what one might term the Maginot Line mentality—the idea that the best form of protection is to have heavily fortified lines and wait on the defensive behind them.

There are subtly contrived and concealed strong points, commanding all directions, tank traps, obstacles to mechanized infantry, and devices for making sure that airplanes and parachute troops land themselves in trouble if they manage to land themselves at all.

The whole system extends from coast to coast; from north to south, east and west, with every defendable center defended and the nation's front line running along the entire seaboard.

Big Change Is Seen

Since I visited the seafront here early in June, the scene has undergone a formidable transformation. Then, the general appearance of the place was that of an amusement center waiting inactively for visitors to come along to be amused, while realizing that they weren't likely to come at all, and that there was precious little to amuse them if they did come.

Today, this forlorn hope has been utterly abandoned and the seafront has been placed strictly out of bounds for the public. Great activity prevails in connection with preparation for a "warm" welcome to visitors bent on anything but amusement.

It is not permissible to reveal in detail what the military authorities have done to augment the defense of the coast batteries.. But I can say that the resort towns in these parts, though still looking innocent and peaceful enough back of the defenses strewn on the beaches, are ready to open a devastating fire from all angles upon any force striving to fight its way ashore.

No, things are not what they seem by any means.

Hard to Find Guns

Camouflage experts have been busy. The whole business is a masterpiece of illusion. So successful is the camouflage for the batteries that at one point an officer challenged the war correspondents with him to detect five guns all within 400 yards' distance. And industrious search with binoculars failed to reveal them to any of us.

Around this coast at various points stand observation posts. They're declared to be ideally sited.

Of course this militarization of seaside zones means hardship for the civilian population in coastal towns, which comprise Britain's new "distressed areas." For there everything appertaining to the holiday trade upon which these communities depend for a livelihood has come to an end "for the duration."

So serious is the situation for these people financially that the matter is being taken up in Parliament. The transfer of unemployed is being discussed and local hotel keepers, boarding house owners and traders in various places have formed "tribunals of good will," by that or some other name, to settle problems of trade depression and, by co-operation, to alleviate distress of people unable to collect or pay their accounts.

All East Coast Defense Area

The whole of the East coast line and 20 miles inland from Berwick-on-Tweed in England's extreme north to Dorset in the southwest has been declared a defense area, and this means that people resident in it are subject to restrictions—including 9:30 curfew in some places—and people outside of it must remain out unless they can satisfy the authorities that they have urgent need to enter the prohibited zone.

Holiday makers are barred absolutely and in place of the gay colorful throngs which normally would be vacationing by the briny ocean in this period of the year, there is concentrated a population of troops billeted in boarding houses, hotels, even in bathing bungalows, or established in camps or barracks.

The presence of soldiers helps some kinds of shopkeepers to keep going despite the fact that the customary visitors are missing, and many local residents have moved further inland. But the economic difficulties are such that certain coastal districts have been officially marked as "evacuation areas," which means that people who leave them can secure relief by postponement of the liability to pay rent, rates, hire, purchases, dues and various other debts in respect to the premises and goods left behind.

Meanwhile, those civilians who "stay put" are co-operating with the military in every way they can. An officer at one small holiday town told me that civilians had come forward and asked to be allowed to help troops in those of their duties which come under the heading of manual labor, such as filling sand bags and digging and fixing barbed wire.

Civilians too, are rendering valued social services to the forces. I spent a pleasant time with the soldiers in the recreation hall set up voluntarily by a committee of local women who provided soldiers there with cheap and excellent refreshment, concerts and other amenities.

Everywhere in Britain's frontline, as they say in military dispatches "the morale of the troops is excellent" and that applies to civilians too, even in localities where bombs have been falling frequently.

'Gone With Wind' Earns 12 Millions

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (AP)—The movie "Gone With the Wind" earned a gross of $12,402,463 up to June 9 and paid back 97 per cent of its original cost of $4,800,000, Assessor John R. Quinn said July 20.

Mr. Quinn recited the figures to the county supervisors, sitting as a special board of equalization to determine the valuation of the negative and 14 color prints of the production.

The assessor placed the amount at $500,275, but Selznick International Pictures, Inc., and Loew's, Inc., producers and distributors, respectively, urged that the valuation be cut to $134,615.

The supervisors upheld Mr. Quinn's assessment.

Belgian Congo With Britain

ELIZABETHVILLE, Belgian Congo, July 22 (AP)—Gov. Gen. Pierre Ryckmans expressed in a broadcast today the "inflexible determination" of the Belgian Congo to stand by Britain "until victory is achieved" and Belgium is liberated.

Three Baltic States Ask Soviet to Take Them In; Story Back of Plea Echoes Memel, Danzig, Austria

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Virtual absorption of the three small Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—by Russia occasions no great surprise in this present era of behind-the-scenes political pentration.

Peter the Great spent more than 20 years of battle to gain possession of this territory on the Baltic Sea which Joseph Stalin has "taken from within" in less than a year.

The story behind this "conquest" parallels that of Austria, Memel and Danzig—the now familiar method of a powerful nation's combining military and diplomatic pressure with the "conditioning" of a smaller nation's government to "invite" the protection of the larger power.

In Political Vise

Before war broke out in Europe, these three small Baltic States, with barely 20 years of independence to bolster their efforts, were striving against ever-mounting odds to preserve their independence.

Wedged in tightly between Russia on the east and Germany on the west, they were constantly and with ever-increasing momentum being buffeted back and forth between the conflicting interests of the two States.

Centuries of serfdom under the tyrannical overlordship of the German Baltic barons had not fostered amity with their German neighbor; and more than two centuries under rigid Czarist rule and enforced Russification left little friendly feelings toward Russia.

Britain, which was probably the chief champion of their independence, was in no position to render any effective aid.

It might be said that Russia viewed the States as a vitally necessary buffer area against the shock of some future German attack, and that with military bases on the Baltic Sea it hoped to effectively balance Germany's control of the Baltic.

Britain Not in Accord

The Russo-British negotiations, preceding the Russo-German pact last August, were said to have broken down partially because of Britain's reluctance to recognize formally these claims of Russia.

Thus when Germany attacked Poland, Russia demanded of each of the three States a mutual assistance treaty. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, virtually at the mercy of their powerful neighbor, were in no position to refuse.

The treaty signed between Russia and Latvia was typical of those made with the other two; it provided that Latvia grant Russia the right to maintain certain naval bases on Latvia's coast and to build several airdromes and maintain troops on Latvian territory.

But lest Latvia take this to imply forfeiting its independence, the Soviet stated in the preamble of the treaty that the agreement was "for the purpose of the development of friendly relations . . . and based on recognition of the independent State existence and nonintervention in the internal affairs of the other party."

Peace Treaty Ignored

It was also stated that the peace treaty of Aug. 11, 1920, by which Latvia gained independence, was to be recognized, and that a subsequent pact on nonaggression and peaceful settlement of conflicts signed in 1932 was to be perpetuated.

Today, nine months later, Latvia and the other two Baltic states are virtually a part of the Soviet Union.

In the interim the hitherto suppressed Communist elements within the Baltic States were released, and implemented by the Soviet garrisons stationed there under the treaty, they began working from within to gain government offices. Germans resident in the States were repatriated. And it was not long before the existing governments had resigned leaving executive as well as parliamentary offices in the hands of the Communist.

And this administration in each of the three countries was responsible for the decision voted upon yesterday to seek union with Russia.

Have Been Buffeted About

Thus the three small Baltic States return to the status that they held before the World War—provinces of Russia. Before that, they had been under the domination of Sweden, Germany, and Poland. Lithuania had once been one of the largest States, but was absorbed by Poland.

The territory now occupied by the Estonians and Latvians was governed by the early Teutonic knights and later by the Swedes. It had long been coveted by Russia for its vital ice-free ports which Russia itself did not have.

Following the age-old policy of seeking to gain such ice-free ports, Peter the Great defeated the Swedish army at Poltava in 1709, and in the momentum of the ensuing Russian advance, these territories passed under Russian rule.

Later, when Poland was finally partitioned under Catherine II in 1793, the area occupied by Lithuania also passed under Russian rule.

By a Staff Artist

Russia and the Baltic

Peter the Great and Joseph Stalin share the desire for a "window to the west"—a goal which has now resulted in absorption of the three postwar States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Australia to Drop Calls for Overseas

MELBOURNE, July 22 (AP)—The Australian Government has announced that recruiting for divisions of overseas expeditionary forces will be suspended after 3,000 men have been added. This will bring the total number of men encamped in Australia for overseas service to 80,000.

The move followed a Government decision that it was impossible to say at present when overseas divisions will be dispatched. This will enable the Government to concentrate on an effort to strengthen the militaia as part of a plan to create a home defense force of 250,000 men.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 22 —Fifty-eight thousand men throughout New Zealand made a last-minute rush to join the colors today, as voluntary enlistment ended for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. A system of conscription of single men now goes into effect.

New York as a Hamlet

In 1624 the population of New York City was 270.

Australia Private Autos May Run 39 Miles a Week

MELBOURNE, July 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced July 19 that plans for a petrol rationing system in Australia as announced earlier by Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister of Supply, will stand because the Government considers that a saving of one third of the Commonwealth's gasoline consumption is essential.

Under the system, which probably will be effective Sept. 1, maximum mileage to be allowed private automobiles will be 39 miles a week.

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP)—An early session of the Supreme Soviet, Russia's parliament, is expected to approve the requests of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia for membership in the Soviet Union.

With the three Baltic States members of the Soviet Family, the number of independent allied republics in the Soviet Union will be increased to 15 compared to 11 a year ago. A sixteenth, the Moldavian Republic created from Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina ceded by Rumania, is expected soon to be formally proclaimed.

RIGA, Latvia, July 22 (AP) — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have joined the ranks of swallowed-up small European nations by becoming a part of Soviet Russia in all but name.

Already Communist and completely under Moscow's sway, the Parliaments of the three small Baltic States voted yesterday to petition the Soviet Union for membership.

Their action, final except for the formality of acceptance by Russia, was taken amid an air of festivity and in the presence of Russian functionaries at the three respective capitals, Tallinn, Riga, and Kaunas.

Their conversion into Soviet Republics and incorporation in the Soviet Union had been foreshadowed by elections in all three countries last week end in which Communist candidates for Parliament were unopposed.

Already the Communist Parliaments of the three states began to speed plans today for state control of property, industry and banks.

Union Already Accepted

Approval of the petitions, with which delegates were expected to depart for Moscow later in the day, was regarded as a foregone conclusion and the Union was accepted as an already accomplished fact.

Crowds danced and paraded in the streets of Riga and dispatches from the Estonian and Lithuanian capitals of Tallinn and Kaunas told of similar celebrations there.

The three Parliaments which in the past week have become virtually entirely Communistic in personnel, met simultaneously in halls plastered with portraits of Joseph Stalin and draped in red flags. They followed identical procedure.

Beginning at noon, lengthy speeches began in each Parliament bemoaning workers' unemployment and farmers' hard times under previous governments and at 3 p. m. tremendous shouts responded to petitions for union with Russia.

The Latvian Parliament chose a Communist farmer, David Kruze, as Chairman, and with shouts for Stalin elected an advisory commissariat of eight.

To Free Political Prisoners

Latvian Premier, Professor Kirchenstein, outlined the measures of the past month, including amnesty for political prisoners and 15 to 20 per cent wage increases ordered for workers.

Communist Party Secretary Spure then proposed union with Russia, charging the old Government with corruption and with making Latvia "one great prison."

The procedure and the scene were almost identical in Kaunas and Tallinn, capitals of Lithuania and Estonia.

Actual Soviet control already is accomplished with the Red Army guarding Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian frontiers. Soviet-sponsored governments already are in power.

Communist and labor delegations came from Russia by the dozens for the gala assemblies of the three States, begun as republics, but under rule of Fascist pattern for the past seven years.

The Latvian Parliament met in Riga's National Theater where, Nov. 18, 1918, Latvia proclaimed its independence of Russia under the leadership of Karl Ulmanis, former President but ousted by the new regime.

Press Says People Wanted Union

Newspapers declared "the working people" wanted union, returning the countries' 5,500,000 population to Russia from which they won independence only 22 years ago.

[The combined population of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is about 5,500,000. Lithuania has 2,500,000; Latvia, 1,900,000; and Estonia, 1,100,000. Together they cover 65,243 square miles, spread on the east coast of the Baltic Sea.]

Streets and homes of every city and village were decorated with flowers and red flags flying everywhere, sometimes besides the national flags of each country.

Government decrees, meanwhile, carried on a practical program of Sovietization with investigations already under way on how former officials acquired their wealth. The investigators are privileged to delve back into transactions completed a decade ago.

In Latvia, land speculation was prohibited by the Ministry of Justice, which reserved the right to forbid transfers of land or property. Such land transactions as those by Germans returning to their homeland after the Russian-German treaty were ordered annulled.

Another decree named the chiefs of Commerce, industry, trade, credits and transport as responsible for provision of raw materials and continued industrial production. Agriculture has been the principal occupation with only industries intended primarily to meet home demand as, for instance, clothing.

Business undertaking and individuals, the Ministry of Finance declared, henceforth must deposit cash resources in banks, retaining each day enough reserve for the next day's payments.

Britain Safeguards Freedom of Opinion

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—The decision of the Ministry of Information, announced over the week end, that for the present the voluntary system of press censorship would continue, affords relief from the threat to freedom of opinion which was beginning to cause some concern here.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, explained that various alternatives to the present system of censorship, making it compulsory and not voluntary, had been considered but now had been rejected and, with Cabinet approval, the voluntary system would continue.

Simultaneously, he announced the establishment of an adequate staff for scrutinizing the press and said that henceforth the responsibility for prosecution for infringement of Defense Regulation No. 3—which forbids the publication of information useful to the enemy—would be transferred from the Service Departments to the Ministry of Information.

Free Expression of Opinion

The Ministry of Information emphasized that it had no intention of interfering with the free expression of opinion, and Mr. Harold Nicolson, its Undersecretary, emphasized also in a week-end speech that "the Ministry of Information is not an Ogpu or a Gestapo. It does not desire to dictate to the citizens of this free country what they should think, say, feel, or hear. It is a Ministry of Information, it is not a Ministry of Informers."

Nevertheless, the Parliament, the press, and the people are constantly alert to preserve this freedom of opinion, the press particularly aims at protecting newspaper opinion which, it is pointed out, is opinion on the news, and if news is suppressed, then automatically so are views.

Struggle Avoided

By its new decision to continue for the present the voluntary press censorship, the Government has avoided a possible struggle in both Houses of Parliament during the present week where pointed questions on this subject have already been introduced. The British public has been aroused to ever greater vigilance on this important issue because of its increasing realization that the French catastrophe was largely due to what The Times, of London, recently called "the timidity which all along forbade a heavily censored press to give the public the harsh and tonic truth."

Whether what first appeared as a simple campaign against indiscreet gossip would have assumed the dimensions of a war on free speech, as certain sections of the public maintain, seems even less important than ever in view of the increasing realization that any possibility of totalitarian ideas establishing themselves here must be resisted.

British Demands

British common sense has already demanded that since "we are fighting this war in defense of human decency and kindness," as Mr. Nicolson declared last Saturday, such qualities should be shown in Britain's own official actions. This attitude extends to the demand that the Home office should review the extreme sentences passed for indiscreet, but innocuous, gossip and also to introduce a more just treatment for interned enemy aliens against whom no charges have been made.

In connection with this defense of freedom more than 700 delegates, representing 750,000 members of the National Council for Civil Liberties, assembled last week end in London and protested against any attempts at increased censorship of the press and the suppression of free expression of opinion and criticism generally, emphasizing that the right to speak and the right to write must be maintained.

Span Opens Again For $5 N. Y. Boat

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Raymond Douglas' voyages into the Hudson River in a $5 cabin cruiser were a part of his vacation routine today—to the considerable annoyance of the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Douglas is the intrepid yachtsman who keeps his craft in near-by Annsville Creek, and everytime he heads into the Hudson the railroad has to open the drawbridge which spans the creek.

The catch is that the bridge in recent years has been made into a semi-permanent structure. It takes a 30-man section gang, at a cost of roughly $125, to unlimber the span—but the road is obliged by law to open up.

Mr. Douglas, a New York City building superintendent, made his first excursion a week ago. Yesterday he sailed forth again and, since he's on vacation, he plans more cruises.

His tattered galleon, a 20-footer, once served as a flower urn at a resort hotel, the skipper disclosed yesterday. A Peekskill man bought it, tipped out the petunias and put it into seagoing shape. But the bridge balked him, so he sold it to Mr. Douglas for $5.

Virginia Tenant Farmers Get $1,121,975 From FSA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia farm tenants will receive $1,121,975 in Farm Security Administration loans during this fiscal year for the purchase of farms, it was announced.

The distribution of a total of $50,000,000 was based upon farm population and the prevalence of tenancy in the States. The administration estimated that 9,000 farm tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers would purchase farms under the new program.

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Cincinnati Takes Firmer Stand Toward Baseball Title—Sailing Speeds Up

Reds Widen National Lead; Bees Open Series With Cubs

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sporting five victories in six starts against eastern invaders, the Cincinnati Reds were the No 1 team of the past week in the National League. The Cardinals, with their six won and two lost, finished a close second. Shades of 1939—the Reds and Cards battling for the spotlight. But this is another year. The Red Birds, 18 games off the pace and heading the second division, no longer are a factor in the pennant race. If Bill McKechnie is to face further challenges this season, they must come from another direction.

Five full contests up on the fading Dodgers, McKechnie today is the envy of other managers in the majors. As they would say in the dugout, he is sitting pretty. The Giants, 11 games back, are practically out of the contending picture. Only a total Cincinnati collapse could put Bill Terry back in the race.

The Dodgers lost valuable ground in the West. Their most damaging series came in Pittsburgh, where they dropped three out of five. A club with flag aspirations should find the Pirates easy. To make the situation darker in Brooklyn, the Reds continue to get brilliant pitching. Bucky Walters, with 14 wins and Paul Derringer, with 12, are not cracking as many critics predicted they would. Working against the Giants yesterday, big Paul had a perfect game for seven innings—21 men retired in order. Babe Young's homer spoiled his fun. Derringer also has a pair of one hitters this season. Incidentally, the Reds have captured six straight from the Giants.

Among the American League contenders, the Tigers made the most impressive showing during the past seven days. The Detroiters won six, dropped two and opened up a 1½-game gap on Cleveland. The Indians, Red Sox and Yankees emerged from the scramble with identical records—five setbacks in eight starts.

The Yankees made the front page by sweeping a three-game series from the Indians and advancing to a position only one contest behind Cleveland and Boston on the losing side. The sweep gave them a seven-out-of-nine record against the West. But then came Detroit. Having dropped a trio to the Bengals, the defending champions are once more seven engagements off the pace. Hope of a fifth straight flag for McCarthy is fading rapidly. The Tigers have taken five in a row from the Yanks and 10 out of 13 for the season—perhaps the tip-off on who will represent the American League in the next World Series.

The White Sox are a mere three games behind New York in the standing. Perhaps Jimmy Dykes can make the first division after all. He paced the junior circuit with six wins during the week and only two losses. Washington, with five out of eight and the Browns, with an even three and three record, pushed the Athletics into the cellar.

Locally, more than 34,000 fans saw the Red Sox kick away another golden opportunity yesterday at Fenway Park. As the Hub outfit headed for Chicago and the start of another western tour, it was five contests in back of Detroit. Joe Cronin's pitching continues to disappoint. Cronin himself, however, is once again hitting the ball with his accustomary power.

Tomorrow the Bees open a 17-game Hive stand against the western half of the National League, starting with a three-game Chicago series. Unable to get first class pitching, Casey Stengel's team has slumped to a bad seventh in the race and barely manages to keep ahead of the Phillies. Realizing that he can get nowhere with his present club, Stengel is giving the younger players plenty of work, confident that they will produce in the future.

Events

Monday, July 22

Roosevelt Bowl races for 30 Square Meters at Beverly Yacht Club. (First day.)
Special open regatta at Beverly Yacht Club (First day.)
Newspapermen's golf at Norfolk.
Qualifying, women's invitation four-ball at Essex.

Tuesday, July 23

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field. (Baseball.)
Roosevelt Bowl races for 30 Square Meters at Beverly Yacht Club. (Second day.)
Special open regatta at Beverly Yacht Club. (Second day.)
First round, women's invitation at Essex.

Wednesday, July 24

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field. (Baseball.)
Aleppo Temple golf outing at Woodland.
University Club golf outing at Marshfield
Roosevelt Bowl Races for 30 Square Meters at Beverly Yacht Club. (Final day.)
Special open regatta at Beverly Yacht Club. (Final day.)
Preliminary races for the Lindsay Cup at Edgartown Yacht Club (First day.)
Second round, women's invitation, Essex.

Thursday, July 25

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field. (Baseball.)
N. E. A. A. A. U. 10-mile road race at Providence, auspices of Columbus Club.
Preliminary races for the Lindsay Cup at Egartown Yacht Club. (Final Day.)
Edgartown race at Deep Soda Yacht Club.
Suburban Twilight League field day Blue Hill.
Semifinals, women's invitation at Essex.
Harvard Club at Weston.

Friday, July 26

Boston vs. Pittsburgh at National League Field. (Baseball.)
M. G. A. tournament for the Jaques Cup at The Country Club (First day.)
M. G. A. tournament medal-play at Norfolk. (First day.)
N. E. A. A. A. U. 10-mile handicap road race at Marshfield.
Annual regatta at Edgartown Yacht Club. (First day.)
Final, women's invitation at Essex.

Saturday, July 27

Boston vs Pittsburgh at National League Field (Baseball.)
M. G. A. tournament for the Jaques Cup at The Country Club. (Second day.)
M. G. A. medal-play tournament at Norfolk. (Final day.)
Annual regatta at Edgartown Yacht Club. (Final day.)

Sunday, July 28

Boston vs. Pittsburgh at National League Field. (Two baseball games.)
N. E. A. A. A. U. 10-mile road race, handicap, under auspices of St. Leonard's.
Round Vineyard ocean race under auspices of Edgartown Yacht Club.
Boston Bay interclub regatta at Wollaston Yacht Club.
Final races for the Linsay Cup at Vineyard Haven Yacht Club. (First day.)
M. G. A. tournament for the Jaques Cup at The Country Club. (Final day.)

Boston Batting

Bees

	G	AB	H	Ave.
Ross	77	309	91	.303
Rowell	58	188	57	.303
Miller	76	276	80	.289
Moore	52	189	54	.286
West	70	254	71	.279
Cooney	46	120	31	.258
Hassett	73	290	71	.244
Sisti	62	234	56	.239
Andrews	12	/17	4	.235
Glossop	51	150	32	.213
Warstler	32	58	12	.207
Masi	37	83	17	.205
Wietelmann	21	12	2	.167
Berres	45	97	15	.155

Red Sox

	G	AB	H	Ave.
Carey	14	30	11	.367
Finney	71	310	109	.352
Williams	81	321	106	.330
Cramer	84	367	113	.308
Foxx	80	299	88	.294
Di Maggio	39	109	32	.294
Peacock	41	86	25	.291
Cronin	83	295	82	.281
Tabor	80	308	85	.275
Doerr	82	340	88	.258
Owen	16	45	11	.244
Spence	18	18	4	.222
Desautels	57	180	35	.194
Glenn	16	31	3	.097

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	19	6	4	.600
Salvo	8	4	3	.571
Sullivan	20	6	8	.429
Posedel	21	6	12	.333
Coffman	20	1	2	.333
Picchota	13	2	4	.333
Strincevich	16	1	4	.200
Javery	15	0	3	.000
Williams	3	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	10	1	0	1.000
Heving	19	5	1	.833
Grove	14	5	2	.714
Dickman	19	6	4	.600
Hash	26	7	5	.583
Wilson	21	4	3	.571
Galehouse	16	6	5	.545
Bagby	20	7	8	.467
Ostermueller	16	1	4	.200
Mustaikis	2	0	1	.000
Johnson	1	0	1	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195

Melanson Takes New Hampshire Title in Golf

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., July 22 (AP)—Joseph Melanson, of Wolfeboro, became New Hampshire's state golf champion for the third time Saturday, defeating Philip Powell of Vermont, 3 and 2, on the Balsams Country Club course.

After dropping only one hole to Powell on the first nine, the Kingswood Golf Club representative faltered momentarily on the last nine and lost three holes in a row. But his experience came to his aid and he regained his winning stride.

Upset of the day, however, was Powell's entrance into the final round when he defeated defending champion Tommy Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, 1 up in the semifinal round. Melanson beat Gregory Winn, Portsmouth Navy Yard machinist, 3 and 1, to gain his finals berth.

Late Bulletins

Old Orchard Marathon

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, July 22 (AP)—This shore resort's annual 10-mile handicap Marathon will be run this year on Aug. 17, Chairman Herman Gerrish announced today. The starting time will be 4 p. m.

Last year's winner was Lloyd Anderson of Providence, R. I., who nosed out Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, another Rhode Islander.

Cubs Buy Bonura

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Outright purchase of First Baseman Zeke Bonura from the Washington Senators was announced today by the Chicago Cubs.

Bonura was acquired to fill a vacated position. Both Cub first basemen, Glenn (Rip) Russell and Phil Cavarretta, were incapacitated. Big Hank Leiber, slugging outfielder, has played the last four games at first.

Miss Jacobs Defaults

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 22 (AP)—A shoulder injury today forced former national champion Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., to default in the opening round of the 53rd annual invitation tennis tourney of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club.

Millicent Hirsh of New York, defeated Kay Winthrop of Boston, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2, today.

Auto Speed Record

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, July 22 (AP)—Salt Lake City's racing mayor, Ab Jenkins, sent his Mormon Meteor hurtling around a 12½-mile course today in quest of new world's automobile speed records.

In less than 20 minutes he had smashed eight existing marks and he expected to continue the performance for 24 hours.

Unofficial new marks Jenkins set during the early hours of his run, and the old records, all of which he held, included:

50 kilometers—172.815; old record 171.38.
50 miles—177.256; old record 174.16.
100 kilometers—178.644; old record 174.9.
100 miles—180.657; old 175.11.
200 kilometers—181.388; old 175.93.
200 miles—182.649; old 177.43.
500 kilometers—183.041; old 177.11.
One hour—182.513; old record 177.05.

Lead Western Invasion of Hive

By a Staff Photographer

Al Todd and Manager Gabby Hartnett (upper) are currently doing most of the catching for the Chicago Cubs, who come here for a three-game series with the Bees tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday. Bobby Mattick (lower) is Hartnett's regular shortstop.

Around the Hub

Bishop Defeats Martin Again

State Champion Ted Bishop and partner Joe Fay, both of Woodland, halted the Martin twins of Trapelo, Ed and Leo, to successfully defend their Winchester fourball title, yesterday, 2 and 1. Bishop and Fay were five strokes under par to top the twins who had provided all the earlier fireworks in this 17th annual event beginning with the medal and continuing through match play to record 18 strokes below par for the 64 holes played up to the final.

Only a week ago Bishop wrested the state amateur crown from the hopes of Leo Martin in the final of that event at Salem and today, with partner Fay, he again washed away Martin hopes of a golf victory only this time he scored against the Martin brother combination. It was the first repeat victory in the Winchester event since Judge Joe Monahan and Wally Cooledge turned the trick 10 years ago.

* * *

Next Thursday night at the Boston Garden, local followers of the Olympets, Boston girl softball team, will have their chance to compare their favorites with a really high class team—the Montreal Royals. These Canadian girls have been playing softball for years and while they play most of their games outside of buildings, they should have little difficulty acclimating themselves to Garden conditions.

* * *

Johnny Thoren of Woodland and Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham defeated Jim Fogerty of Myopia and Chuck Becka of Bear Hill, 2 and 1 in an exhibition at Woodland yesterday. Bishop was originally scheduled to play with Thoren, but his play in the Winchester four-ball left Thoren without a partner until Nettelbladt, holder of the N. E. pro-pro championship with Thoren, put in appearance.

Dedham Canoe Club with 55 points topped Needham's 49 for the two-day canoe regatta which ended on Lake Nipmuc, Mendon, yesterday. Crescent of Waltham was third; Samoset of West Roxbury, fourth, and Breed of Dedham, fiftn. Dedham earned the right to take part in the national championships at Lake Sebago, Bear Mountain, N. Y., July 28.

* * *

Joe Galvin and son of Brae Burn won the Oyster Harbors Father and Son golf tournament yesterday with a combined gross of 79 . . . Myopia poloists won the New England championship and the Governor Forbes trophy by defeating Pittsfield, 7 to 6, at Myopia yesterday . . . John Kelley of Arlington won the Duke of Abruzzi Society 16-mile run yesterday in 1h. 36m. 4s.

American Association

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	58	32	.644
Minneapolis	53	34	.609
Columbus	44	42	.512
Louisville	44	45	.494
St. Paul	41	47	.466
Toledo	36	48	.429
Milwaukee	35	48	.422
Indianapolis	36	51	.414

Tiller Talk

Fluky Airs Handicap Yachting

Week-end notes on Massachusetts Bay yachting: The continuance of tricky, light airs, coupled with stretches of fog, has marked this season's yachting one of the most complicated in Massachusetts Bay history . . . All along the coast, even on the Cape, where lusty airs usually prevail, the wind took its extended and unwelcome holiday.

Whereas a week ago, Marblehead (and other clubs) was unable to finish within the time limit because of the flat conditions, this past week end saw the yachts ghosting through to the finish after long postponements . . . From other ports came the same word.

At the 'Head

Charles Francis Adams extended his winning streak to three straight Saturday at the 'Head in the Eights . . . This is one of "Charlie Ad's" best years . . . John Lawrence also continued his fine performances in the Thirty Square Meters, and thus became favorite for the Roosevelt Bowl series starting off Marion today.

Other Eastern Yacht Club winners were S. Houghton Cox's Saga in the Internationals, Caleb Loring's Nabob II.

* * *

Quincy Inter-Club

As predicted, Quincy Yacht Club easily broke Savin Hill's seasonal high of 202 boats yesterday in the regular Boston Bay inter-club . . . The Houghs Neck club attracted 243 yachts, handling the large flotilla with ease across its "patented" two starting lines.

Fog lifting to haze, but brightened by the presence of a moderate easterly, almost put a premium on compasses for the bay yachtsmen . . . But the major concentration was on the tricky tidal currents, which sent newcomers, evidently familiar with the conditions, skyrocketing, and veterans, surprisingly enough, on the downgrade.

Young Dean Lewis repeated his triumph of a year ago at this port by helming Pelican to first gun in the numerous Indian Class . . . Chick Graf continued his march to the front of the inter-club standing with a third, as C. David Johnson's Cherokee picked up a third.

Another Pelican, this one a Snipe owned by Charles Nugent, was another surprise victor with the usual leaders, Harry McDonough, Jimmy Wills, Roger McAleer, well down the list . . . Jerry Boston in Me-Oh-My continued the onslaught on veterans in the Winabouts . . . Jim Schmidt in the Radios . . . Carroll Quinn in the Stars . . . Cly-Champlain's Hoodowitch in the Hustlers . . . Don MacIntosh at the tiller of his Speedy in the Manchesters.

* * *

Van Rensseleer

One of the most interesting club races of the season proved to be the Van Rensseleer Trophy Race of the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, last Saturday.

An open handicap affair to all Buzzards Bay yachts, the Van Rensseleer was a triangular 12-mile race sailed in moderate southwesterly airs.

The unusual part of the handicap race was its start. Instead of all the boats starting at once, and corrected times listed afterwards, the small boats with the larger handicaps started in the order of time of their handicaps, with scratch boat over the line last.

First gun was fired at 3:30 and by 4 o'clock, all the yachts were on their way up the wind.

The dogged brush between two Thirty Square Meters, Ned Ginn's Pilgrim, and Edward Mitton's Mitmar II, and Jim Jackson's cutter, Aleria, was decided on the final leg home, a close-hauled reach.

Pilgrim rounded first on inside at the mark, with Mitmar and Aleria right astern . . . The latter two hauled to windward immediately, with Aleria the highest, and this was the play as Aleria received the gun, Mitmar second, and Pilgrim third.

* * *

Sunday 'Headings

Marblehead's regular Sunday racing under the banners of Corinthian Yacht Club was quite depleted yesterday with the loss of Thirty Square Meters and Eight Meters from its summary.

Francis P. Copeland returned to winning ways in the Internationals, as Caleb Loring, Jr., turned in another second . . . Francis Cummings' Sea Dog was the victor in the M-Bs . . . Susan Smith scored an upset win in the T Class, as Bobby Coulson, inveterate leader, dropped to last. **W. A. D.**

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Boston
Cincinnati at Brooklyn (2)
Pittsburgh at New York (night)
St. Louis at Philadelphia

American League

Boston at Chicago
New York at St. Louis (night)
Washington at Detroit
Philadelphia at Cleveland (night)

Today

National and American Leagues

No games scheduled

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	83	317	47	113	.356
Wright, White Sox	80	323	51	114	.353
Finney, Red Sox	70	309	49	109	.353
Manning, Giants	77	293	42	99	.338
May, Phillies	71	252	34	83	.329
Nicholson, Cubs	76	275	46	90	.327

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	21	Mize, Cardinals	25
Trosky, Indians	19	Nicholson, Cubs	15
Johnson, Athltcs	19	Rizzo, Phillies	13

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	79	Fletcher, Pirates	63
Foxx, Red Sox	70	Mize, Cardinals	62
Di Maggio, Yanks	63	Nicholson, Cubs	62
Johnson, Athltcs.	63		

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	58	34	.630
Atlanta	59	37	.615
Memphis	49	42	.538
Chattanooga	51	45	.531
Birmingham	40	52	.435
New Orleans	40	54	.426
Little Rock	38	54	.413
Knoxville	38	55	.409

Swimming Meet Next Saturday, Bretton Woods

The third annual invitation swimming meet, to be held next Saturday at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods, N. H., has attracted all the leading naiads in New England, together with other entries expected from New York and New Jersey.

Heading the list of entries is Edna Soltysiak, of Olneyville Boys' Club Auxiliary, who has won three N. H. A. A. A. U. titles so far this season. Along with Miss Soltysiak is Dorothy Leonard of the Worcester W. S. A., former national 220-yard freestyle champion, and the Olneyville star, Doris Brennan, national 300-meter medley title holder. These naiads will battle it out in the 220-yard freestyle race. Others in the field are Rena Carson, of Boston Swimming Association, and Norma Ewart, N. E. Junior 440-yard freestyle queen and Junior 150 meters medley champion.

Ruth Howarth, N. H. senior and Massachusetts State champion, should romp home in the 100 meters backstroke over her sister, Frances, Massachusetts State breaststroke champion, and Bertha Cooper, W. S. A., Brookline, and Dot Cantwell of the Worcester W. S. A.

The 100-meter breaststroke will find Edna Soltysiak, of Olneyville Boys' Club Auxiliary, right out in front, Patricia Crojean, former N. E. Junior champion, and Frances Howarth of the Whitin A. C.

In addition there will be two other races, the 100-meter freestyle, and 400-yard freestyle. There will be fancy diving and comedy and novelty events on the program, and a presentation of a water ballet by eight members of the Boston Swimming Association.

Decker Captures Hampshire State Open Net Tourney

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 22 (AP)—Bob Decker, of Newton, Mass., captured the New Hampshire State and White Mountains tennis championship Saturday, defeating S. Ellsworth Davenport, 3rd, of Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Decker, who emerged victor in a punishing semifinal on Friday with another Forest Hills entrant, H. W. Cole, started to work in earnest on Davenport, holder of two legs on the Crawford Notch challenge bowl. Davenport rallied but finally went down at the finish.

In the men's double finals, Fayette White, of Rye, teamed with Ramey Donovan, of Washington, D. C., to capture the final engagement from R. H. Curtiss, of Bellerose, N. Y., and Dick Seeler, of New York, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, July 23

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Light music. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"This is Radio Budapest Calling." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Feature program. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22meg., 29.5m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folk songs; the mountains; organ recital; dance music. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Talks by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Club of Nations. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
London—11:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Roosevelt Bowl Opens Three Weeks of Extensive Yachting

By Wendell A. Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The seventh running of the Roosevelt series, the "World Series" attraction of the Thirty Square Meter Class, presaged this summer's busiest period for yachtsmen of Massachusetts Bay when it opened off the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, today.

Following this three-day event, the Edgartown Yacht Club in the Vineyards conducts its 17th annual regatta, yearly a more popular racing rendezvous, on Friday and Saturday; while Sunday Wollaston Yacht Club inaugurates Quincy Race Week.

Quincy Bay Race Week calls for five days of racing through Thursday. Then the Boston Bay Fleet packs sail bags and leaves for Marblehead Friday, where the following day, Aug. 3, Marblehead's famous mid-summer Race Week begins.

For a few skippers and crews, today's Roosevelt Bowl series is the introduction of three straight weeks of stiff racing.

Different Leader

From all indications, this year's Thirty Square Meter "championship" will be as productive of close competition as its six previous series.

Not once in this series has there been a winner who has repeated. With the exception of one year, 1935, a Marblehead Thirty has returned the victor.

That season, the Swede, I. Rosenlund, brought Lill Singva across the Atlantic and whitewashed American boats. After successfully trimming his American rivals, Rosenlund sold Lill Singva to Dan Watson, now Commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead.

Single races today, tomorrow and Wednesday mark the Roosevelt Bowl series, after which the fleet race to Edgartown, a distance of around 50 miles, on Thursday. All are expected to enter Edgartown's annual regatta.

Edgartown Regatta

The regatta at Edgartown is annually becoming a greater attraction. For some four year now, over 200 yachts have crossed the starting lines each day of the regatta which is traditionally a two-day affair.

Originally, Edgartown's regatta principally magnetized boats from around the Cape Cod area, but now even Long Island Sound yacht club insignias are colorfully displayed. Since the Roosevelt Bowl series was installed, the Marblehead Thirties have lent a North Shore atmosphere.

Quincy Bay Race Week, which opens Sunday, is rapidly surpassing Marblehead Race Week for the small-boat yachtsmen around Boston Bay waters because of the long haul on the open sea to the North Shore port.

Rivals Marblehead

In future years, this race week will undoubtedly rise in importance because of this aspect, and might possibly rival traditional Marblehead in fleet number. It naturally will not rival the 'Head in expensive flotillas or charm.

At present, Quincy Bay Race Week, although in its infant stages—this being the third year—is remarkably ahead of all new regattas. Since its inception, over 200 yachts have raced off the Wollaston, Squantum and Quincy Yacht Clubs, each of these clubs acting as direct sponsors of the affair.

Marblehead Race Week, which follows Quincy Bay Race Week one week from Saturday, this year celebrates its 49th year, and its 400 boats that race daily is definite proof of its popularity and tradition.

Novice Green Star Regatta Canceled

Because of conflicting dates causing a drop in entrants, the Novice Green Star championships which were scheduled to open yesterday at the Wianno Yacht Club have been canceled for this year.

Wianno officials expressed the hope that the new championship would be scheduled for next year when Larchmont and Quincy Bay race weeks did not interfere.

Shenecossett Golf

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 22 (AP)—If Eddie Foy is as good a football player as he is a golfer, Holy Cross ought to have a good football team next fall.

For Eddie carved out a 4-and-3 victory over Ralph Bogart, the District of Columbia champion, in the 36-hole final of the Shenecossett men's invitation tourney, with as fine a bit of golf as has been shown around here this season.

Foy, who lives at Pelham, N. Y., and does most of his golfing in New Jersey, is only 22 years old. His opponent is the son of Commander I. C. Bogart of the United States Marine Corps.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Informal Interviews	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 Caroline Cabot	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"March of Childhood"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Travel America"; talk	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **Viscount Halifax**	**Viscount Halifax, talk**	"Stella Dallas"; drama	**Viscount Halifax, talk**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadors	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Muse and Music"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 **Secretary of State Cordell Hull at Pan American Conf.**	**Secretary of State Cordell Hull: address to Pan American Conf.**	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15		"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30		"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Radio Magic"	**Pan Amer. Conference**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 **"So You Think You Know Music"**	Coast Guard Cadets	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	"Novatime"		program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"Washington Merry-Go-	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45 Shields; War news	Round"	**prano; symphonic orch.**	Clem Williams' Orch	Studio program
9:00 **"Forecast"; sketch**	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Mystery Hall; dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **with Herbert Mar-**	mystery drama	program	matic program	cal Album"
9:30 **shall; Lyn Mur-**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	**Grant Park Concert**	Goldman Band Concert	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **ray's Or.; vocalists**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	**Grand Park Concert**	Network program	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:30 **News of the War**	"Concert Hall of the	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterdays"; Harold	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
10:45 Music; Weather	Air"; recordings	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra	Wally Burke's Townsmen
11:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; "Night Man"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"The Profit Trio"	Serenaders
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"Music You Want"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; variety	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"; music.	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lovers' Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythms; orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press News	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"Musical Roundup"	"Famous Naval Men"	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stella Dallas"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Cheer Lady"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	"Garden Rambler"
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Military Band
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Johnson Family"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	reports; news	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Eleanor Roosevelt	"Musical Roundup"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right Happiness"	Drama; music	Marjorie Mills, house-	National Guard talk	Nowhford Sisters
1:45 "Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Adult Recreation"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; music	Hymns of All Churches	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Local sport program	"Melodic

Detroit Spurt Furnishes American League Excitement—Philadelphia Oarsmen Best

Tigers Take Five Straight From Red Sox and Yankees

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers may not be a perfect ball club, but they are a red hot one. It is still a long haul to the American League finish line, but the Tigers have just succeeded in winning five consecutive contests from the world champion New York Yankees and the rich Red Sox of Boston, both of them contenders in this merry-go-round.

The Yankees themselves were as warm as the weather until the Tigers came to town and turned on some real heat. Detroit scored four runs in the ninth inning to win the first game of a double-header yesterday, 4-3, and then battled back again to take the nightcap, 3-2.

Fans Protest

It was a stirring show in which 68,590 fans participated, staging one of the worst exhibitions of rowdyism the grim, grey walls of Yankee Stadium ever have witnessed. They threw pop bottles, fruit and an assortment of other missiles at Umpire Joe Rue in the second game after he ruled a liner by Tom Henrich landed foul and they did not stop until a detachment of city police stationed themselves at strategic spots throughout the stands.

When the Tigers came to bat again Pete Fox hit a home run that decided the game in their favor. A pinch homer by Bruce Campbell with one on climaxed the rally that won the first game. Joe Di Maggio remained out of both games.

Cleveland Sweep

The Cleveland Indians, who were crushed in their series at New York, completed a sweep of a three-game stand in Boston by whipping the Red Sox, 3-2 and 2-0 in a twin bill. The first triumph was the five-hit achievement of Bob Feller, who might have had a shutout except that he served a home run ball to Joe Cronin with one on. In the second game Joe Dobson and Fritz Ostermueller tangled in a hurling duel and Dobson won, although he gave seven hits to Fritz's four. Three double plays helped Dobson get a shutout for his first victory of the year. Two of the hits off Ostermueller were linked with a walk and long fly for two runs in the seventh.

In the National League the Cincinnati Reds mopped up the New York Giants, 6-1 and 4-2, to make their score 20 victories in the last 25 games, certainly a championship pace.

Derringer Stars

Paul Derringer pitched a two-hitter in the first fracas, having a perfect game (no hits and no man reaching first) until the eighth inning when Babe Young homered. Jim Turner kept eight hits well spread in winning the second session.

The Brooklyn Dodgers gave ground again by dividing a double-header with the St. Louis Cardinals. The Dodgers captured the opener 3-1 with Fred Fitzsimmons pitching seven-hit ball and Joe Medwick and Joe Gallagher nicking Clyde Shoun for home runs. But in the second affair Enos (Country) Slaughter punched out two round trip tickets off Luke Hamlin, one with two on, to lead the way to a 5-2 triumph.

The Pittsburgh Pirates again demoralized the Boston Bees, sweeping a bargain bill 5-3 and 16-2 on top of Saturday's 17-6 triumph. The rout was so complete that Manager Frank Frisch took a leaf out of the football coaching book and substituted a "second team" in the midst of the second game to rest his veterans.

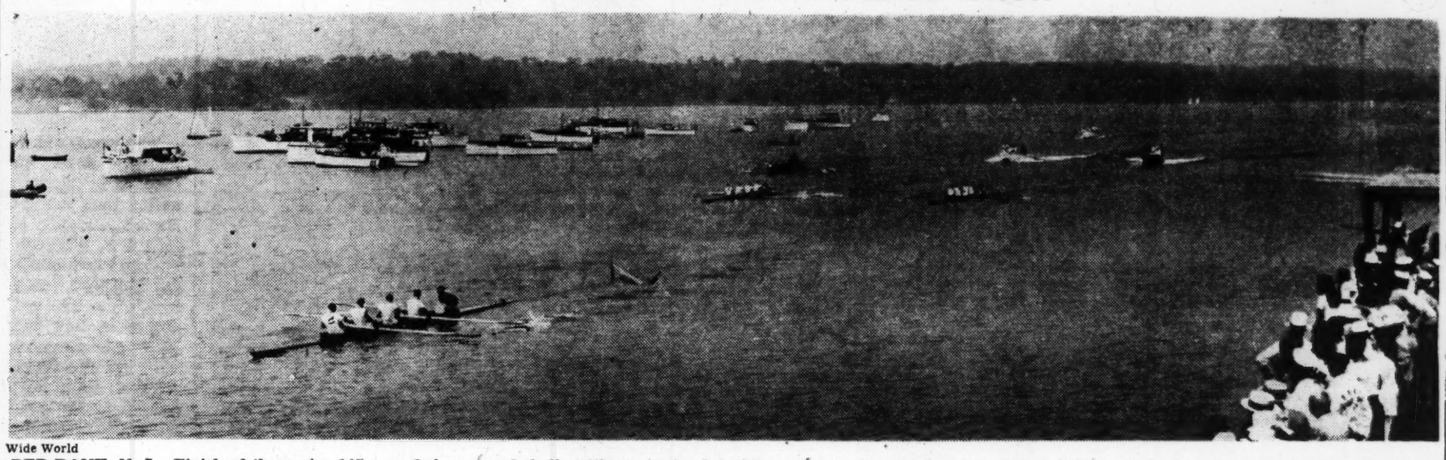
Mulcahy Wins

The Chicago Cubs and the Philadelphia Phillies split two games, the tail-enders copping the first 8-2 on Hugh Mulcahy's six-hit hurling and Chicago coming back to win the second 8-5 with a 15-hit offensive topped by Hank Leiber's two home runs. Bennie Warren of the Phils also hit two and John Rizzo one, but young Jake Mooty didn't give up much else and pitched shutout ball for the last five frames.

The Chicago White Sox finished off a sweep of their series with the Philadelphia Athletics with 10-8 and 7-2 verdicts in a couple of free-swinging affairs. Mike Tresh made three hits on the first game and Bob Kennedy four in the nightcap to lead the blasting.

The St. Louis Browns and Washington Senators divided two games. George McQuinn and Joe Grace hit home runs as the Browns pounded out an 8-4 decision in the first game and McQuinn hit a three-run homer as St. Louis outslugged the Senators in the nightcap, but lost 5-4. Washington got only six hits to St. Louis' 11, but one of them also was a three-run homer, by Sam West.

Undine Victor in Four-Oared Shell



Wide World

RED BANK, N. J.—Finish of the senior 145-pound, four-oared shells with coxswain, July 20, won by Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia. Second is the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo, and third the Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia.

Burk Stands Out With His One Victory

RED BANK, N. J., July 22 (AP)—The spoils of victory in the 68th annual championships of the Nation Association of Amateur Oarsmen rested today with Philadelphia oarsmen in general and peerless Joe Burk in particular.

Philadelphians yesterday swept every major honor as the two-day classic came to a close on the placid waters of the North Shrewsbury River.

Fourth Straight

Burk, the Penn A. C.'s world sculling champion, won only one race, but with it he captured more honors than ever before in a single performance. By scoring a 15-length triumph over Theophiel A. Dubois of Winnipeg, Canada, over the mile and one-quarter course, he annexed his fourth straight National singles scull title, the coveted Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup, and won a place on America's mythical Olympic team. In addition, he equalled the record of Bill Miller, another Penn A. C. great, who until yesterday was the only oarsman in the association's history to win four successive National singles titles.

The Penn A. C. also gave Philadelphia the National team rowing championship by winning four events—three of them Olympic tryouts—to amass 98 points.

Undine Scores 78 Points

The Undine Barge Club, another Philadelphia team, finished second with 78 points by winning three events, one of them an Olympic tryout, and in third place was still another Quaker City aggregation—the Fairmount Rowing Association—which scored 67 points, winning the senior 145-pound double sculls.

The Penn A. C.'s triumph ended the two-year reign of the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo, N. Y., as National team champion. West Side, winner of the crown in 1936 as well as 1938 and 1939, failed to win an event in this year's meet. The Philadelphians were just too much.

Joe Angyal, the Brooklyn fireman, was the only contestant to score two individual victories. He won the 145-pound quarter-mile single scull dash, and the 145-pound senior single shells. Angyal broke Burk's string of 37 consecutive victories in a meet last Labor Day, but he lost a chance to race Burk in a return duel when Dubois, the only foreign entrant in the regatta, outstroked him Saturday in the Association singles.

Rory O'Moore Features Horse Show Before Film Audience

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Proving the ineffectuality of age, Rory O'Moore, 15-year-old jumper, was a sensation at the third annual Riviera Country Club Horse Show last week end when he defeated horses much younger in difficult jumps.

Owned and ridden by blondie Julie Duncan, Universal Studio starlet, Rory O'Moore, because of an unfortunate "tick" on one of the jumps, placed second to F. K. von Lombeck's Sports Crusader, an eight year old gelding, ridden by Janet O'Neil in the first jumping competition.

Perfect Score

Rory O'Moore, who made a perfect score in his first time around, won the unrestrained acclamation of the star-studded audience with his ease in clearing the hurdles.

In Palm Springs several seasons ago, his beautiful owner said, he made 64 perfect jumps and shortly afterward at Redlands he leaped 47 barriers without a fault.

Miss O'Neil, by the way, also has proved her proficiency on jumping horses by winning many ribbons and should have a bright future.

Lacked Snap

Although the show, with some of the country's best stables and riders represented, was marked by many excellent performances, it didn't have the snap which marked the informal Northridge horse show several weeks ago.

For one thing, competition at Riviera was not so keen because of fewer entries. In cases where but three or four horses were entered, all were assured of some kind of a ribbon, even if the performance did not merit an award.

But nevertheless, the stellar showings of some of the entries sent the horse lovers home satisfied.

Film Personalities

Jack Holt, actor, participated in the show and many other film personalities were interested spectators. Among these were Mary Pickford, Fredric March (almost unrecognizable in a handlebar mustache), and Bruce Cabot. Helen Wills Moody Roarke, former queen of the tennis courts, presented ribbons to winners in one event.

The show, presented under the direction of Snowy Baker, featured the sparkling announcing of John Locke.

One Other

Sir Arthur, a midget horse weighing but 100 pounds and standing 36 inches high, made its first public appearance at the show. The "gallant steed," discovered several years ago on a mesa in the Grand Canyon, is owned by Mrs. Watterson R. Rothaker.

The only other horse of its size in captivity is owned by the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

Among the equestrian events presented at the show were hunters, gaited mounts, single hackney ponies, and polo pony demonstrations, which are merely society's way of doing the colorful Western stock horse competition.

* * *

As a Hollywood sports writer said, "It looks as if the Los Angeles baseball team has finally learned how to win games and influence the Coast League standings."

The Angels were in seventh spot two and a half weeks ago, but now have soared into third place. This, however, does not put the club within yodeling distance of the League-leading Seattle Rainiers—some 15 games ahead—but they are close on the heels of the Oakland team.

The Hollywood Stars, playing at San Diego, are going better than they have in recent weeks and now are in fifth position.

* * *

Ronney Householder, sensational midget auto driver, has other pilots on the Gilmore saucer in a dither over his impressive string of victories. . . . It all started last week when he made a record-breaking lap time of 14.91 seconds and his second car, with Danny Oakes at the wheel, turned in a sizzling 14.95. . . . The other drivers of the mighty midgets then were certain that Ronney had discovered some new and potent fuel—sort of a "liquid dynamite." . . Householder, chuckling to himself, won't deny it.

* * *

Swan Dives: Mermaids of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Oregon vanquished all competition at the recent Pacific Coast Swimming and Diving Championships at the Los Angeles Coliseum Swimming Stadium. . . . Their stars were Brenda Helser, Suzann Zimmerman, Nancy Merki, Joyce Macrea, Anne Cooney, and Bernice Lindsay. . . . Diminutive Sammy Lee thrilled all spectators with his difficult, but flawless, high-tower diving. . . . Also, paddle board water polo, as ruthless and speedy a game as we wish to see, was presented. When a player has the ball, opponents can, and do, commit anything short of mayhem. But they always come back for more and seem to enjoy it as much as do those who watch from the sidelines.

Alexander Swan, 3d

Jarvinen Betters Own Olympic Mark

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, July 22

Matti Jarvinen, Finland's great javelin thrower, yesterday surpassed his own Olympic record of 238ft. 7in. with a heave of 241.6ft. in Finland's home Olympics, witnessed by more than 50,000 honoring those who fell during the Russian invasion.

Jarvinen set his Olympic mark in the 1932 games at Los Angeles.

Finland's new stadium, built for the 1940 Olympics which the European war canceled, was opened Saturday for a three-day track and field program.

The preliminary events were attended by Commander-in-Chief Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim and other dignitaries. Taisto Maki, Finnish runner who toured the United States last winter, won the 800-meter run.

Alice Marble Continues Tour of American Courts

BALTIMORE, July 22 (AP)—Fresh from a pair of triumphs in the Mid-Atlantic section and Maryland tennis championships, blonde Alice Marble, queen of world's tennis, headed for Seabright, N. J., today in search of more laurels on a tour that's been "more fun that you can imagine."

This year, with the big tournaments out in Europe, including that at Wimbledon and the Wightman Cup matches, Miss Marble took up her rackets and began to learn about America first-hand.

She's traveled from coast-to-coast giving the folks a look at what it takes to rule the tennis world.

The trip has put her in topflight condition and even Miss Marble thinks she is playing "pretty well."

"Really," she said, "one doesn't realize how much fun there is playing in tournaments right here in America when one is busy going abroad and just to the bigger meets in the East or West."

Miss Marble said she intended to keep up her "at home" contacts this fall on a tour of high schools and colleges for talks on "'the will to win' or some like that."

Pauline Betz, 20-year-old Californian, found out about that here yesterday. Miss Betz took the first set of their women's singles title match, 6—4, and led at 4-3 in the second on her own service. Alice simply dug in and took that one, 6—4.

In the 10-minute intermission, to show that champions sometimes have to be told too, Eleanor Tennant, her coach, went to the dressing room and told her to hustle.

Alice did just that. It took her just eight minutes to plaster a 6—0 defeat on Miss Betz in that deciding set.

Miss Marble had teamed with Mary Arnold, another Californian, to win the women's doubles title, defeating the English stars, Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott.

Young Donald McNeill of Oklahoma City won the men's singles title over unseeded Jack Kramer of Belvedere Gardens, Calif., and Bobby Riggs, world's men's singles champ, coupled with Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles to take the men's doubles crown from Kramer and Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif.

Golf President Seeks Regular Golf Equipment

DETROIT, July 22 (AP)—Manufacturers may succeed in constructing the dream golf ball that will travel 400 yards—but the players will never get a chance to use it in a United States Golf Association tournament.

Harold W. Pierce, of Boston, President of the U. S. G. A., told contestants in the 19th annual national public links championship last night that the association is conducting experiments designed to set a maximum carry for balls used in the national open and other tournaments. Clubs also are being studied, Pierce said, with the idea of limiting the pitting of faces to reduce the amount of backspin.

"We are afraid that a chemist will produce a substance more resilient than rubber and a ball with a phenomenal carry will be the result," Pierce said. "It is my belief that golf should be entirely a contest of skill with no player holding the advantage over another in the matter of equipment."

Balls used by a number of contestants in the recent national open at Cleveland were picked by a U. S. G. A. representative and are now being tested by a machine owned by the association at Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Pierce said manufacturers of gold equipment had indicated a willingness to co-operate in limiting the resiliency of balls.

"What distance we will set as the maximum for balls used in our tournaments has not yet been decided," Pierce said.

Hogan Leading Golf Pros

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Little Ben Hogan, the Texan who now registers out of White Plains, N. Y., was leading the field today in the race for professional golf's top honors for the year—leading money winner and best scorer in the Harry Vardon trophy contest.

Hogan tied for second place with Johnny Revolta in the $5,000 Chicago open championship which ended yesterday with Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., in possession of the title and $1,500 first prize money on a brilliant 72-hole total of 278 strokes, 10 under par for Tam O'Shanter Country Club.

Tie for Second

The tie for second place—Revolta and Hogan finished with aggregataes of 279—earned Hogan $575 and sent him into the leadership of this year's money winners with a total of $8,788. He replaced another Texan, "Smiling Jim" Demaret, who did not play in the Chicago event and who now is in second place with earnings of $8,477.

Metz' winning rounds were 68, 71, 69, 70, as against Hogan's rounds of 73-70-70-66 and Revolta's 67-69-74-69. Jim Ferrier, who holds the pro and amateur championships of Australia, finished with a 280 total, two shots better than the aggregate of Ralph Guldahl of Chicago.

The leading money winners:

Ben Hogan, $8,788; Jimmy Demaret, $8,477; Byron Nelson, $5,313; Craig Wood, $5,258; Lawson Little, $4,592; Sam Snead, $4,351; Horton Smith $4,500; Dick Metz, $3,800; Lloyd Mangrum, $3,675; Ralph Guldahl, $3,350; Clayton Heafner, $3,231; Harold McSpaden, $2,950; Gene Sarazen, $2,725; Paul Runyan, $2,650; Ed Oliver, $2,575.

The P. G. A. Harry Vardon trophy standings:

Ben Hogan 338 points; Jimmy Demaret, 287; Craig Wood, 247; Dick Metz, 215; Sam Snead, 186; Byron Nelson, 174; Ralph Guldahl, 152; Horton Smith, 147; Jimmy Hines, 108; Gene Sarazen, 108; Paul Runyan, 92; Vic Ghezzi, 90.

Practically the entire field which competed in the Chicago event headed today for St. Paul, where the $7,500 Keller open will be held July 26-28.

Parker Repels Kovacs

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Frank Kovacs, the laughing boy of tennis, was finally subdued yesterday by stolid Frank Parker, who doesn't even laugh at his own jokes. Parker, the nation's second-ranking player, abruptly halted Kovacs' triumphant tour of the East by drubbing him 6—2, 7—5, 6—1 in the final round of the Eastern Clay Court tournament.

An aura of invincibility had sprung up about Kovacs on the strength of his accomplishments in the Nassau Invitation tournament and the Gold Slope championships. Conversely, despite Parker's high rank in the country's listings, most of the experts, swayed by Frank's weak forehand and general lack of luster on the court, were ready to admit that he probably won his ranking as a compromise choice.

But Parker dispelled all doubts both as to his forehand and his right to the spot behind Bobby Riggs in the nation's seedings by the facile manner in which he hurdled Kovacs. This forehand was a weapon of rare skill and amazing power. In place of the old half-push that characterized the stroke last year, there was yesterday a smooth swing and a well-rounded follow through that kept the ball on the racket just long enough to give the drive purpose and depth.

As for Kovacs, he is once again a question mark. That a victory over Parker would have improved his standing tremendously, goes without saying. Even a fair showing would have placed him in the forefront, but his totally inept performance yesterday actually cost him all the esteem he had gained in the past few weeks, and he is now in the unenviable position of having to make a fresh start.

With Parker, a native of Pasadena, beating Kovacs, who comes from Oakland, the California players enjoyed a banner day. For in the final of the women's tournament, Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco turned back Dorothy May Bundy, of Santa Monica. 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Wally Berger's ninth inning home run beat Cincinnati, 6-5, for Giants.

New Faces —By Pap'

Helen BERNHARD
- THE 19-YEAR-OLD NEW YORK MISS DOWNED HELEN JACOBS IN THE MIDDLE STATES TITLE TOURNAMENT - SHE IS FOURTH IN THE NATIONAL RANKINGS
Pat CANNING
- ONE OF CALIFORNIA'S NEW STARS
Virginia WOLFENDEN
A FLOCK OF NEW FACES ARE COMING UP IN THE WOMEN'S RANKS - and MOST OF THEM PRETTY
VIRGINIA BEGAN HER CAREER ON CALIFORNIA'S PUBLIC COURTS
PAP—

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National League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	55	25	.688	
Brooklyn	51	31	.622	5
New York	44	36	.550	11
Chicago	45	44	.506	14½
St. Louis	37	43	.463	18
Pittsburgh	36	44	.450	19
Boston	28	49	.364	25½
Philadelphia	28	52	.350	27

Results July 20

Pittsburgh 17, Boston 6.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 5, New York 1.

Results July 21

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 16, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 6, New York 1.
Cincinnati 4, New York 2.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 2.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 5.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 2.

International League

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Official standings of the International League:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	60	35	.632
Newark	52	40	.556
Montreal	49	43	.533
Jersey City	46	48	.489
Baltimore	47	50	.485
Syracuse	41	50	.451
Buffalo	40	53	.430
Toronto	39	55	.415

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Paul Derringer and Jim Turner, Reds—Former pitched two-hit ball in first game and latter scattered eight in nightcap for twin triumphs over Giants.

Joe Gallagher, Dodgers, and Enos Slaughter, Cardinals—Former hit two-run homer in ninth to win first game and latter blasted two home runs for four tallies in second session.

Bob Feller and Joe Dobson, Indians—Each produced fine pitching shows in taking two games from Red Sox.

Bruce Campbell and Pete Fox, Tigers—Pinch home run by former climaxed triumphant four-run rally in first game and latter's home run was deciding factor in second game.

Hugh Mulcahy, Phillies, and Hank Leiber, Cubs—Mucahy won opener with six-hit pitching and Leiber led Chicago to victory in nightcap with two home runs.

Joe Grace, Browns, and Sam West, Senators—Grace hit two homers in first game and West hit one with two on in second contest.

Elbie Fletcher and Frank Gustine, Pirates—Former knocked in two runs with double in first game and latter made three hits and batted in three runs in second game.

Mike Tresh and Bob Kennedy, White Sox—They led batting attacks in double victory over Athletics, former getting three hits in first game and latter hitting four for four in nightcap.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Detroit	52	33	.612	
Cleveland	51	35	.593	1½
Boston	47	38	.553	5
New York	44	39	.530	7
Chicago	40	41	.494	10
Washington	37	51	.420	16½
St. Louis	36	52	.409	17½
Philadelphia	33	51	.393	18½

Results July 20

Cleveland 9, Boston 6.
Detroit 3, New York 1.
Chicago 19, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 4, Washington 1.

Results July 21

St. Louis 8, Washington 4.
Washington 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 8.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
Cleveland 2, Boston 0.
Detroit 4, New York 3.
Detroit 3, New York 2.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday:

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	46	37	.554
Hartford	46	39	.541
Albany	45	39	.536
Elmira	44	40	.524
Springfield	43	42	.506
Scranton	41	43	.488
Williamsport	37	48	.435
Wilkes-Barre	36	50	.419

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Results July 21)

International
Baltimore 4-4, Jersey City 6-1.
Montreal 4-1, Rochester 3-0.
Newark 7-1, Buffalo 5-6.
Toronto 9, Syracuse 3.

American Association
Toledo 2-4, Kansas City 6-1.
Louisville 2-3, Minneapolis 10-2.
St. Paul 9-10, Indianapolis 8-1.
Columbus 11-3, Milwaukee 4-6.

Pacific Coast
Sacramento 11-3, Portland 1-0
Oakland 4-0, Seattle 3-2.
San Francisco 9-2, Los Angeles 2-14.
San Diego 7-4, Hollywood 2-0.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 8-4, Forth Worth 1-3.
Houston 3-6, Shreveport 0-0.
Beaumont 11, San Antonio 9.
Dallas 3-0, Tulsa 2-2.

Southern Association
Nashville 7-4, Birmingham 3-5.
Chattanooga 4-7, Little Rock 0-8.
Knoxville 3-8, New Orleans 1-1.
Atlanta 8-7, Memphis 4-2.

Eastern League
Springfield 6-4, Williamsport 2-8.
Wilkes-Barre 10-3, Albany 7-2.
Binghamton 8-4, Scranton 5-3
Hartford 9-1, Elmira 1-0

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The Home Forum

Some Memories Of E. V. Lucas

I REMEMBER very well how surprised I was when I met for the first time E. V. L., well-known under those initials to readers of "Punch," but to thousands of others, the world over, as E. V. Lucas, the author of many delightful novels, travel books and, above all, essays.

I had never come across a portrait of him, and I expected to see a slender, somewhat frail-looking man, rather of the Barrie or Stevenson type. This idea of his personality I had, of course, gathered from a perusal of his writings, in which one is constantly aware of an almost elfish quality of graceful, lightly mischievous fantasy. But he didn't look at all like that. There was no touch of the elf in E. V. Lucas's appearance; at any rate, not at the first glance. He had the quite unmistakable air of a typical man of the world, attractively allied with something of the country squire. He was definitely *solid*. He was tall, broad-shouldered, and of substantial build, blue-eyed, of a ruddy complexion, and well-dressed, with that extremely British look of apparently uncareful correctness which is in such great contrast to, let us say, the well-dressed Frenchman's slightly self-conscious, neat elegance.

* * *

Mr. George Doran, my American publisher, was also a well-dressed man; and I remember Mr. Lucas once telling me how, being desirous of knowing the name of Mr. Doran's London tailor, he had sent him a cable to New York, which ran as follows: "Please send address of your sartor." He put it thus because he thought that some clerk in the New York office would probably open it, and he did not particularly wish what he was cabling about to be generally known.

But Mr. Doran was evidently completely mystified as to the meaning of the message. However, he apparently decided that it must be of some literary import and, using as a clue the only word that had a bookish connotation, replied that the firm did not publish Carlyle!

* * *

When one got to know Mr. Lucas better, one discovered in him more traces of that charming whimsicality which gives to all his work so strongly individual a flavor. He had, for example, a habit of getting one of the well-known "Punch" black-and-white artists to make drawings illustrating the odd notions that came into his head. These he had printed on postcards, which he would present to his friends and acquaintances. I possess one very funny one, bearing the title: "The birds preaching to St. Francis." In it the good saint is depicted sitting disconsolately in the midst of a company of birds of all kinds; they are obviously getting their own back and much enjoying the opportunity.

Some friends of mine, artist photographers, have their studio in the same street as the publishing house of which E. V. was a director. At one time they had a strip of earth in their window with small flowering plants in it; and, whenever these were changed, Mr. Lucas used to send across little absurd notes about them, such as: "Fragrant case of cruelty to geraniums in the West Central area," or something ridiculous of that sort. He took notice of all manner of little things that other people would pass by; and he found time on his many journeyings to stop and cull, as it were, odd blossoms here and there to send or give to his friends.

When he was in New York on a visit, he sent me a postcard of the charming bust of a child, by Houdon, which is one of the treasures of the Metropolitan Museum; and from Paris he sent to some friends of mine a picture of the lovely armless Venus of Milo, bearing the absurd legend: "See what comes of biting your nails!"

He wrote his business letters with his own hand, and in the oddest way. The lines got shorter and shorter, each one beginning a little further away from the left edge of the paper; so that the page presented a triangular piece of writing, with probably only one word on the bottom line, well into the right-hand corner. Every letter I had from him was written thus; it would be interesting to hear what a graphologist would say about it. One of them, I remember, came with a farthing stuck through the paper, in payment of I know not what fantastic debt.

He was an exceedingly kind person, especially to beginners in his own profession, and many writers have testified to the constant and generous interest he showed in their work and to the help he was always ready to give.

* * *

I recollect how, one day, he telephoned to me to come down at once to the office if I could, as he wanted to show me some pictures that he had received, the work of Miss Ethel Everett.

The pictures were charming; I entirely shared his enthusiasm, so much so, indeed, that I used them as the basis of a book of verse which I started as soon as I got back home, and finished in about a fortnight.

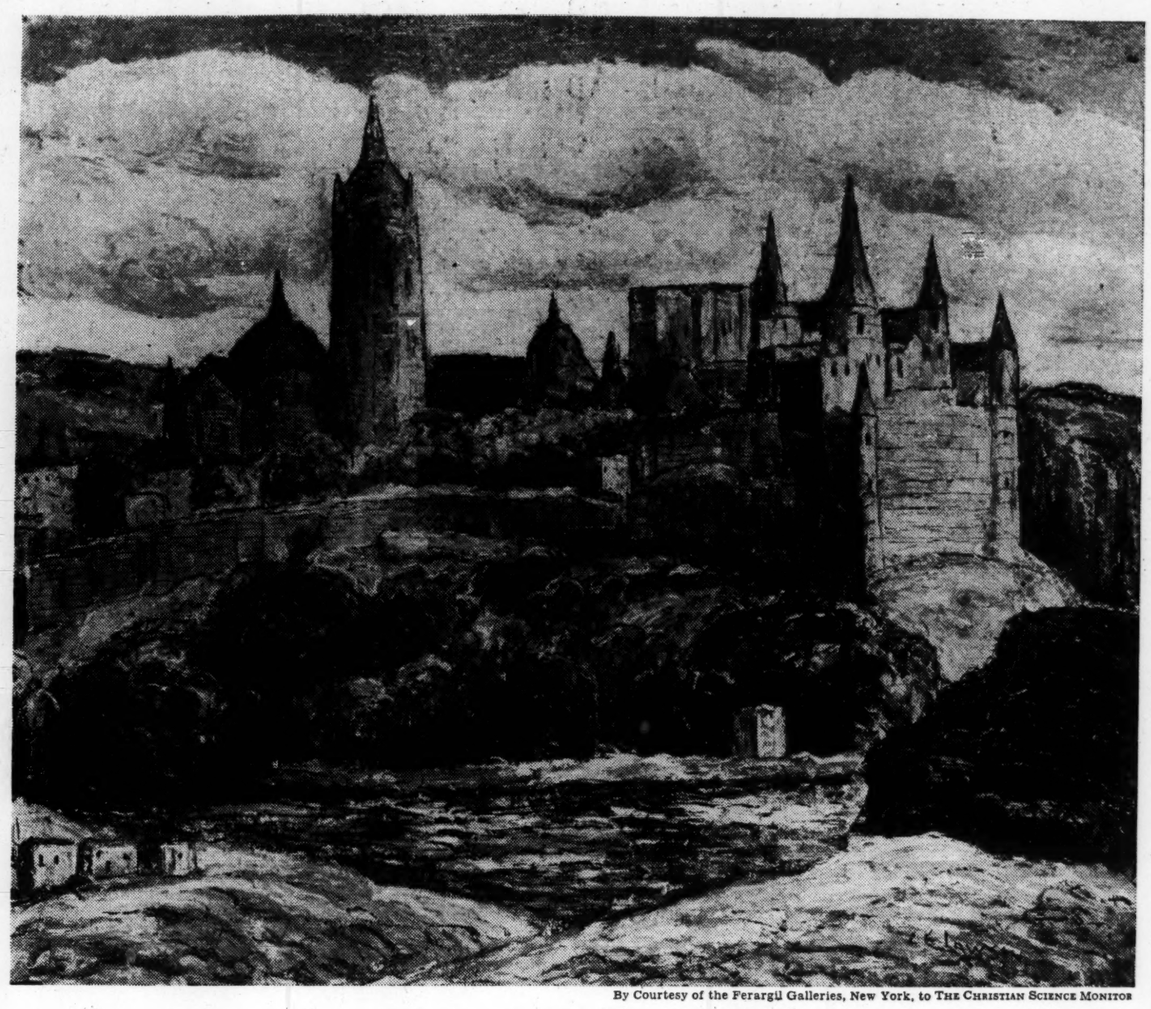
Later on he insisted upon calling a volume of my collected fairy poems "A Garland of Rose's." I said I was sure that the public would not appreciate the significance of the apostrophe and would, therefore, miss the point of his little jest; but he was quite determined, and I had to acquiesce. I turned out to be right; even the reviewers failed to notice the apostrophe, and it didn't, of course, really matter much. But it was an amusing idea, and typical of E. V. L.

* * *

My contacts with him were brief and not frequent, but they were typical of the pleasant relations that so often exist between author and publisher. I can see him now, sitting at the other side of his big table-desk in the quiet office which overlooked one of the most attractive of London's beautiful old courts in the Strand district. This court has a great lime-tree in the center, and at one side there is a quaint little wig-shop which has been there for over a hundred years. Barristers and judges still go there for their white wigs, and the owner has many interesting relics of bygone customers. Mr. Lucas would survey me across the piles of books and papers on the desk with a faintly quizzical air; and, with a little smile that was slightly one-sided, would make a helpful or lightly critical comment on a proposed book or finished manuscript.

One of my treasured possessions is a book of his own in which he wrote a charming and generous inscription. I have no recollection of him that is not tinged with an atmosphere of warm friendliness. I think that that was the keynote of his character.

ROSE FYLEMAN



By Courtesy of the Ferargil Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SEGOVIA": *A Painting by Ernest Lawson*

A member of the rebel group of "Eight" thirty years ago, Ernest Lawson has long been a distinguished American painter. "Segovia" was painted during a trip to Spain in 1916, when Lawson lived near Segovia for months in a thirty-room castle which he found by chance. He painted the high turrets of that ancient Spanish city with rich impasto and the broken color which Huneker described as his "palette of crushed jewels." In "Segovia" there is a stronger line than is seen in most of Lawson's work, yet the effect is not harsh but warm with light and color. Broken color, jewel-like and soft, is a characteristic of all his work.

"Good flows into every avenue of being"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ATTEMPT TO reconcile, from a merely material standpoint, the various contradictions in human experience, in which it seems that the good things in life often come abundantly and effortlessly to a certain few, whereas many others have to struggle arduously and sometimes vainly for the bare necessities, is unsatisfactory and futile. The contemplation of apparent injustices and inconsistencies may embitter and discourage individuals, or possibly incline them, to believe in luck or fortune. What joy and freedom, therefore, belong to those whose thinking has become enlightened with the understanding of God as the impartial, immutable, and perpetual Giver of all good, and of man as the constant object of the divine blessedness! And what gratitude is theirs who are able to demonstrate, in a measure, the surety and inevitability of good in their own experiences.

God, according to Christian Science, is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient Mind, and man is the spiritual expression of His fullness, grandeur, and perfection. Mortal man, seemingly subject to the ebb and flow of circumstance, to cycles of good and evil, is exposed as a caricature, a misrepresentation of the real man. The establishment in one's consciousness of the true facts about man leads to dominion, freedom, and a greater enjoyment of all that God has bestowed.

The first step towards realization of one's heritage of good is the relinquishment of the belief in a mortal selfhood—which includes all that would limit, weaken, and impair—while the next step is claiming and proving one's completeness as the child of God. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 185), "Self-renunciation of all that constitutes a so-called material man, and the acknowledgment and achievement of his spiritual identity as the child of God, is Science that opens the very flood-gates of heaven; whence good flows into every avenue of being, cleansing mortals of all uncleanness, destroying all suffering, and demonstrating the true image and likeness."

Thus we see that self-renunciation is really a joyous, happifying, and freeing process, because the unreal is discarded only that the real and enduring may appear and bless. Renunciation of the unreal and the mortal, self-immolation, and dedication to the true and spiritual—these are the ways by which one advances and demonstrates increasingly the unlimited resources of Mind.

The superstitious belief that some individuals seem especially destined or liable to discord and deprivation is denounced and nullified by Christian Science. Man, in God's own likeness, cannot be a magnet for imperfection of any kind. True attraction is a quality of Mind, not of matter and evil, for only good is attractive. Good is perpetually unfolding to man. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 392), "The only course is to take antagonistic grounds against all that is opposed to the health, holiness, and harmony of man, God's image."

As the belief in incompleteness is expelled from one's thinking, as one ceases to fear evil, to believe in it or resent it, error fades from one's experience. And, opening one's consciousness to the fullness of good, one finds indeed that "good flows into every avenue of being." In the process of relinquishing the false sense of self and accepting a truer concept of divine being, one finds his sphere of usefulness expanding. Man is permanently in God's service, since he is the perpetual expression of Him whose attributes include power, intelligence, beauty, and love.

The Master once declared (Luke 21:15), "I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist." The Christ, Truth, when apprehended, enables one to speak with authority to every "adversary," every suggestion of imperfection. And in the proportion that one strives not to give expression to that which is wholly unauthorized by divine Principle, strives not to voice calamity, unkind or self-righteous criticism, idle gossip, and the like, but to say only what Mind directs, he is empowered to speak with authority, and to give utterance to Truth.

William Mountford has said: "It is from out of the depths of our humility that the height of our destiny looks grandest. Let me truly feel that in myself I am nothing, and at once, through every inlet of my soul, God comes in, and is everything in me." The true understanding of man, as dependent on God alone, releases one from the limitations of mortal sense and increases his capacities and opportunities for good. Repeatedly in the experience of students of Christian Science it has been proved that when one sees clearly the unreality of imperfection, and grasps the fact that infinite Love can have no unlikeness, but is everywhere expressed, he finds that good unfailingly flows "into every avenue of being." This is outwardly indicated in increased abundance, security, happiness, and health. Obediently working with God alone, men find that their business, home, and human relationships are brought into conformity with good. And no false, mesmeric beliefs of limitation or sickness can annul the eternal operation of God's law.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"EL BIEN FLUYE POR TODA AVENIDA DEL SER"

Traducción del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL TRATAR DE reconciliar desde un punto de vista meramente material las varias contradicciones de la experiencia humana, en la cual parece que las cosas buenas de la vida frecuentemente vienen en abundancia a unos pocos, mientras que otros tienen que luchar ardua y a veces vanamente por las meras necesidades de la vida, resulta en un esfuerzo inútil o poco satisfactorio. La contemplación de injusticias y contradicciones puede desalentar y amargar a ciertos individuos y tiende a hacerles creer en la suerte o la fortuna. ¡Qué alegría y qué libertad, por lo tanto, pertenece a aquellos cuyo pensamiento ha sido iluminado con el entendimiento de Dios como dador imparcial, inmutable y perpetuo de todo lo bueno, y del hombre como objeto constante de las bendiciones divinas! Y cuán grande es la gratitud de aquellos que son capaces de demostrar en cierta medida la seguridad e inevitabilidad del bien en su propia experiencia.

Según las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, Dios es la Mente omnipotente, omnipresente y omnisciente, y el hombre es la expresión espiritual de Su plenitud, grandeza y perfección. El hombre mortal, aparentemente sujeto a los flujos y reflujos de las circunstancias, a períodos de bien o de mal, se demuestra aquí como una caricatura, una falsa representación del hombre real. Al establecer en nuestra conciencia los hechos verdaderos acerca del hombre, encontramos dominio, libertad y un goce más completo de todo lo que Dios ha concedido al hombre.

El primer paso hacia la posesión de nuestra herencia del bien es el abandono de la creencia en una individualidad mortal,—la cual incluye todo aquello que tiende a limitar, debilitar y frustrar,—mientras que el segundo paso sería el reclamar y demostrar nuestra perfección como hijos de Dios. En la página 185 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy dijo: "La renuncia propia de todo lo que constituye a un hombre llamado material, y el reconocimiento y cumplimiento de su identidad espiritual como hijo de Dios, es Ciencia que abre las mismas compuertas del cielo; de donde el bien fluye por toda avenida del ser, purificando a los mortales de toda impureza, destruyendo todo sufrimiento y demostrando la verdadera imagen y semejanza."

Así vemos que la renuncia propia es realmente un proceso gozoso, que nos hace más felices y más libres, porque lo irreal se elimina solamente para que lo real y lo eterno pueda aparecer y bendecirnos. La renuncia de lo irreal y lo mortal, la abnegación y la dedicación a lo verdadero y lo espiritual,—estos son los caminos por los cuales se puede progresar y demostrar cada vez más los recursos infinitos de la Mente divina.

La creencia supersticiosa de que algunos individuos parecen especialmente destinados o dispuestos para infortunio y pobreza, es denunciada y anulada por la Ciencia Cristiana. El hombre creado a la semejanza de Dios, no puede ser un imán para atraer imperfección de ninguna clase. La atracción verdadera es una cualidad de la Mente divina, y no de la materia y del mal, puesto que solo el bien es atractivo. El bien está desarrollándose perpetuamente para el hombre. En la página 392 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) la Sra. Eddy ha escrito: "El curso único que se puede tomar es el de contrarrestar todo aquello que se opone a la salud, santidad y armonía del hombre, la imagen de Dios."

A medida que el concepto de la imperfección se elimina de nuestro pensamiento, a medida que uno deja de temer el mal, de creer en él o de resentirlo, el error se desvanece de nuestra experiencia. Y abriendo nuestra conciencia a la plenitud del bien, uno encuentra que "el bien fluye por toda avenida de nuestro ser". En el proceso de abandonar el concepto erróneo de individualidad, y de aceptar un concepto más exacto de la existencia divina, uno encuentra que su esfera de actividad provechosa se va extendiendo. El hombre está permanentemente en el servicio de Dios, puesto que es la expresión perpetua de Aquel cuyos atributos incluyen poder, inteligencia, belleza y amor.

El Maestro declaró una vez (San Lucas, 21:15): "Yo os daré boca y sabiduría que todos vuestros adversarios no podrán contrarrestar, ni contradecir." Cuando el Cristo, la Verdad, se comprenda, le capacita a uno para hablar con autoridad a todo "adversario", a toda sugestión de imperfección. Y en la proporción que uno se esfuerce por no dar manifestación a lo que no esté autorizado por el Principio divino, se esfuerce por no hablar de calamidades, o expresar crítica acerba o soberbia, murmuraciones u otras cosas nocivas de esta clase, sino por decir solo lo que la Mente le dirije a decir, será capacitado para hablar con autoridad y para dar expresión a la Verdad.

William Mountford ha dicho: "Es precisamente desde la profundidad de nuestra humildad que la grandeza de nuestro destino parece más sublime. En cuanto siento sinceramente que en mí mismo no soy nada, en seguida Dios entra por todos los canales de mi alma y es el todo en mí." El entendimiento verdadero del hombre como dependiente sólo de Dios, le libra a uno de las limitaciones del sentido mortal y aumenta sus capacidades y oportunidades para el bien. Se ha demostrado repetidamente en la experiencia de los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana que cuando uno se da cuenta distintamente de la irrealidad de la imperfección, comprendiendo el hecho de que el Amor infinito no puede permitir cosa que no sea semejante a él, sino está expresado en todas partes, encuentra sin falta que el bien fluye por toda "avenida de su ser." Esto se manifiesta exteriormente en mayor abundancia, seguridad, felicidad y salud. Trabajando obedientemente sólo con Dios, los hombres encuentran que sus negocios, su hogar, sus relaciones humanas llegan a estar más en armonía con el bien. Y ningunas sugestiones falsas de limitación o de enfermedad pueden anular la operación eterna de la ley de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Clock

Now the wooden harp of time
Wakes a soft remembering chime

And drops the number of the hour
Like leaves, like petals of a flower.

In the poised, attentive room
Quiet ripens into bloom.

Dim and mighty things are whirled
On this moment, through the world:

Thoughts uprear themselves to call
The ages, while the harp-notes fall

On China vase and polished table
And window where the night is sable;

While the tender down of sound
Floats from time's wing to the ground.

ELIZABETH BOHM

Humility

All unknowing of being insignificant,
And a weed,
With what grace the wild mustard pours its
thin yellow flame of bloom
Into the flowing wind!

DOLORES CAIRNS

Her Mountains Are the Glory of Granada

IT IS A serene and beautiful morning: the sun has not gained sufficient power to destroy the freshness of the night. What a morning to mount to the summit of the Tower of Comares, and take a bird's-eye view of Granada and its environs! . . .

At length we have reached the terraced roof, and may take breath for a moment, while we cast a general eye over the splendid panorama of city and country; of rocky mountain, verdant valley, and fertile plain; of castle, cathedral, Moorish towers, and Gothic domes, crumbling ruins, and blooming groves. Let us approach the battlements, and cast our eyes immediately below. See, on this side we have the whole plain of the Alhambra laid open to us, and can look down into its courts and gardens. At the foot of the tower is the Court of the Alberca, with its great tank or fishpool, bordered with flowers; and yonder is the Court of Lions, with its famous fountain, and its light Moorish arcades; and in the centre of the pile is the little garden of Lindaraxa, buried in the heart of the building, with its roses and citrons, and shrubbery of emerald green. . . .

I see you raise your eyes to the snowy summit of yon pile of mountains, shining like a white summer cloud in the blue sky. It is the Sierra Nevada, the pride and delight of Granada; the source of her cooling breezes and perpetual verdure; of her gushing fountains and perennial streams. It is this glorious pile of mountains which gives to Granada that combination of delights so rare in a southern city; the fresh vegetation and temperate airs of a northern climate, with the vivifying ardor of a tropical sun, and the cloudless azure of a southern sky. It is this aerial treasury of snow, which, melting in proportion to the summer heat, sends down rivulets and streams through every glen and gorge of the Alpuxarras, diffusing emerald verdure and fertility throughout a chain of happy and sequestered valleys.

These mountains may be well called the glory of Granada. They dominate the whole extent of Andalusia, and may be seen from its most distant parts. The muleteer hails them, as he views their frosty peaks from the sultry level of the plain; and the Spanish mariner on the deck of his bark, far, far off on the bosom of the blue Mediterranean, watches them with a pensive eye, thinks of delightful Granada, and chants, in low voice, some old romance about the Moors.—From "The Alhambra," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

Mountain Climber

Into my room at night I take
The hills, that still are mine, to stay,
For they are closer when I break
The thread that holds me to the day.

Light is confusing to the eyes,
But when the dark falls I can see
Summits that challengingly rise,
And then, with sure tranquillity

Near at my side, in serried row,
Stand hills that I have loved, and I'm
Ready to heed their call and go,
Ready to start the farther climb!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1940 ☆☆R

'Old Sol' Deals In Opposites

When it's nearest to the earth it's cold and when it's far away it's warm and there's a reason.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Why was it so cold on July 4 this year?

Perhaps there have been too many explanations given already, but according to the Nautical Almanac Office of the United States Naval Observatory the earth on that date was actually farther away from its neighboring star, the sun, than at any other time of year.

The distance was 94,239,000 miles.

The fact that we have warm weather now, when the sun is farther away than it was in January is explained by the fact that for people in the northern hemisphere the sun is higher in the sky and its rays of heat now fall more directly and hence are more concentrated.

On January 2 the sun was 2,896,000 miles nearer.

* * *

On this, the second day in the tercentenary observance of the historic Pilgrim town of Marshfield, Mass., the Daniel Webster house is open as a fitting part of the celebration program. In his last address to his neighbors and friends there 88 years ago next Wednesday, he said:

"Many when they come down through these pine woods, and over these sandy hills, to see us, wonder what drew Mr. Webster to Marshfield. Why, gentlemen, I tell them, it was partly good sense, but more good fortune. I have got a pleasant spot, I have lands about me diversified, my fortune was to fall into a kind neighborhood, among men with whom I never had any difficulty, with whom I have entered into a sort of a well-understood covenant that I would talk with them on farming and fishing, and of neighborhood concerns, but I would never speak a word to them or they to me on law or politics. They have kept their side of the bargain and I have kept mine." Thus he kept politics and recreation apart.

* * *

"$500 and costs."

That's what the judge can impose upon one who takes, possesses or deals in bald eagles, our national bird. It has been threatened with extinction until a recent law passed by Congress and approved by the President gave it protection.

* * *

Whaling, an old-time New England industry that hasn't been doing so well here since oil lamps went out, is the subject of a new publication put out by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior for free distribution.

"A History of Whaling with Résumé of the Whaling Industry of the United States, 1937-40," traces in 30 pages whaling from the day when 12th century Basque altar dip lamps first burned whale oil, through 1846 when 735 American vessels pursued whales, to September 24, 1931, the day when 26 great nations became signatories to a convention whose purpose was to regulate the industry. It is written by Talbott Denmead and Esther E. Dodd of the Law Enforcement Division.

* * *

The Finnish Minister said:
"Freedom and Independence
are qualities that, when
extended to others, make
the giver free and independent.
Such knowledge is not gained by
education but the possession of
it marks the difference between
the free man and the slave."

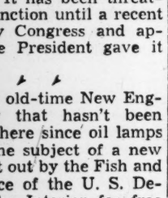
In Boston, to a small group
of free men and women, the
Representative of a young Democracy
spoke of free men and the aspiration
in the heart of all men
to be free.
Ideas from half way around the world
met and fused.
We thought of Sandburg's words:
"Man is a long time coming."—
And we were glad there were men
like the Finnish Minister
who saw him coming even when he
seemed
to be afar off.

Pegasus

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, moderate to dense fog offshore this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday; scattered showers this afternoon and on Tuesday; somewhat warmer, becoming humid and oppressive; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 60's; gentle variable, northeast and easterly winds.



New England: Considerable cloudiness and somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday; scattered thundershowers Tuesday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle easterly winds becoming variable and broken clouds tonight and Tuesday; some fog tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	77	New Orleans	79	91
Chicago	76	96	New York	81	90
Denver	64	88	Norfolk	86	96
Kansas City	76	91	Philadelphia	79	98
Los Angeles	53	88	St. Louis	74	90
Miami	84	90	San Francisco	59	69
Minneapolis	76	99	Washington	81	100

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 22.
B—Maximum, July 21.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:11 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 2:24 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m., E. D. S. T., July 22.

Future Admirals Are Hailed by Boston

By a Staff Photographer

'Middies' Parade Thrills Great Crowd

Review of 600 midshipmen through Boston today as colors pass stand on Common, where officials gathered with big crowd; shown on stand are: left to right: William P. Long, Boston Park Commissioner; U. S. Representative Thomas A. Flaherty; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; U. S. Senator David I. Walsh, Rear-Admiral Haybe Ellis, commander of the Atlantic squadron; Capt. R. M. Emmet, chief of staff to the Admiral; and Lieut.-Commander J. R. Topper, aide to the Admiral.

Boston Streets Echo to Cheers for 'Middies'

Boston's acclaim for future officers of the Nation's first line of defense, the United States Navy, swelled through downtown streets and across the Common today as more than 600 midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy passed in review before more than 250,000 cheering citizens and dignitaries, including United States Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

On their traditional summer cruise, which this year is confined by war conditions to American waters, the middies on parade made up about half the members of the three upper classes at Annapolis, who touched here Saturday aboard three battleships. It was the first training-cruise visit in Boston's history and the first display of cadets here since the Academy's rooting section arrived in 1937 for the Harvard football game.

Officers Lunched

As Chairman of the Senate's Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Walsh entertained training-cruise officers at lunch at the Algonquin Club, where he affirmed "the courage, the efficiency and the spirit of American officers and men which make the Navy strong."

The 600 middies broke ranks on the Common for a lunch spread in their honor by Mayor Tobin.

Four abreast they had come swinging through downtown streets; escorting colors, they were under arms, their bayonets fixed to their gleaming rifles.

Clearing the way were nine mounted Boston police. Then came the battalion's staff, headed by Lieut. J. G. Tennant, U. S. N., navigation instructor at the Academy, who acted as commander; his staff included Midshipmen Frank P. Cuccian, executive officer; Victor A. Moitoret, aide; N. O. Wyntoop, adjutant; Harold W. Lockhart, commissary officer; H. M. Easterling, chief petty officer; and O. D. MacMillan, signal officer.

Then the Band

Then came the band, composed of units of enlisted men from the cruise ships, the Texas, Arkansas, and New York; next a company of 180 men from the Arkansas; then the colors, then 90 middies from the Texas, then the balance of the column, from the New York.

The battalion staff wore side arms of swords, and wore white gloves and leggings. All were dressed in the familiar deep blue, double-breasted uniforms and white officers' caps which they wear on the Annapolis campus. The riflemen, in infantry formation, also wore leggings and cartridge belts and scabbards for their bayonets.

About one fourth the 1,200 men on the cruise hail from New England states, and had been given shore leave to visit home and friends, while their shipmates manned the battleships at anchor or marched in the parade.

The 600 formed at Dewey Square near the South Station at noon; while waiting to "fall in," they munched cooling ice-cream sticks, proving they were "school kids" at heart.

They were transformed into a pulse-quickening military machine at the call to attention, and spectators were thrilled at their quick step, precision, and cheery faces, symbolic of the staunch defense which they represent to the nation.

The route of march took them up Federal, Milk, Washington, and School Streets, past the City Hall where Mayor Tobin acknowledged the review; the column wound onto Beacon Street and past the State House where Governor Saltonstall and his aides also acknowledged the compliment of "eyes' right!" The column entered the Common via Charles Street, and while onlookers beamed their admiration of the youthful middies, lunch was provided. Many friends came up during the informal period to talk over old times and talk of future duty for the budding officers.

At City Hall

By 11:30, a huge crowd had gathered in front of City Hall, where the Mayor's reviewing stand had been rigged up. By the time the column reached this point, it had been cheered by packed sidewalk crowds and by office-workers craining necks out of windows. Ticker-tape and colored balloons showered on the "middies."

In passing the State House, the Governor's party included the Lieutenant Governor, Horace T. Cahill; the National Guard's adjutant-general, Edgar C. Erickson; Col. Roy Smith of the Guard's 181st Infantry; Major Daniel J. Tyler of the Governor's staff, and Charles O. Holt, sergeant-at-arms.

Largest mass of spectators was that which formed on the parade ground of the Common, where Revolutionary soldiers had once drilled. More than 30,000 civilians gathered to watch the flourish of the "middies" as they brought themselves to "parade rest."

Senator Walsh declared that "never more so than today has the Navy been a matter of deep concern to the American people. They realize more than ever before that in the event we become involved in war the Navy is our first line of defense—a barrier which under our defense program can prevent an invasion."

Official Welcome

Mayor Tobin, on the Common, called attention to the fact that this event was the first official welcome which Boston had ever given to the "middies," although they had been here before as rooting section for football games.

The Mayor proposed three rousing cheers on the part of the assembled citizenry, and the response was regarded as the most encouraging sign which the "middies" had ever had from a people which they were learning to protect.

On the reviewing stand in the Common were Rear-Admiral Hayne Ellis, Comamnder of the Atlantic Squadron; Capt. R. M. Emmet, his chief of staff; and Lieut.-Commander J. R. Topper, his flag secretary.

Admiral Ellis recalled his midshipmen days 41 years ago when he turned up in a wrong uniform and failed to see Boston during a routine visit. Thus today's occasion gave him a belated opportunity to see the City, he said.

Tropical Whites

These officers on the stand were dressed in "tropical whites," the summer uniform for naval officers. The "middies," dressed in all-year blues, declared their parade was "hot work," and looked forward to days when they, too, could wear the light whites.

As the "middies" broke ranks to eat, the crowd attempted to surge upon them, but mounted police came to their rescue, and only known friends and accredited guests had the chance to mix with the "glamour boys" of the Navy.

The "middies" are on leave until midnight, and it was not long before many began to wander off with friends and acquaintances. They had been relieved of their rifles and other equipment, which were returned to the ships by truck.

The flotilla is expected to get under way at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, bound for Guantanamo, Cuba, as the next scheduled stop on the three-month cruise, which is to end at Annapolis on Aug. 16.

N. E. Employers Pay Back $152,425 To 10,000 Workers

Wages in New England have been as low as two cents an hour, according to a report listing $152,425 as wages illegally withheld from 10,000 workers made public last night by Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division in this area.

Employers in cases where workers were found to have received only two cents an hour were compelled to pay their employees the difference of 28 cents in compliance with the wage and hour law which sets a minimum of 30 cents an hour, Mr. Eliot said. The $152,425 represents money paid back by employers, he added.

In addition, 2,000 New England workers received approximately $100,000 from a New York concern, and there are nearly $115,000 in back pay under negotiation now, the director said.

Women Plan Radio Appeals For U. S. Ships

American mothers eager to lavish love and care on evacuee youngsters from British Isles.

Radiocasts both locally and to Europe were under way today by prominent New England women, under the leadership of Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick, who are working to have the United States Government provide ships for the evacuation of children now endangered by the war in England.

Late this afternoon through the Boston short wave station WRUL, the group sent a message to the mothers and to the children of England. The group assured the English mothers that American mothers were ready and willing to give to the evacuated children all the care that they would give to their own. To the children the message said that they must be ready to do whatever their parents decided was best for them. If they should send them to the United States they would find waiting for them kind friends who looked upon it as an opportunity to help their country win the war.

Yesterday, in Brunswick, Maine, Mrs. Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer, Co-Chairman of the American Women's Committee for Release of Ships for Refugee Children, of New York stated that the Committee was supporting a bill amending the Neutrality Act to allow American mercy ships to go to the British Isles and return with evacuees.

Eight Lifeboats Brought Over For Queen Elizabeth

An additional indication that the British Government may be planning to utilize the giant Cunard-White Star liner Queen Elizabeth, now tied up in New York, as a troopship, was given here today with the arrival of the Belgian steamer Ville de Gand from the British Isles.

The Ville de Gand, which tied up at Pier 4, East Boston, after having been anchored in the fog in the harbor for several hours, brought eight lifeboats for the Queen Elizabeth. The Ville de Gand will discharge them at New York.

Shipping men conjectured that additional lifeboats would be needed on the luxury liner if she were to be used as a troopship. Recently, reports from New York disclosed that the vessel had filled her oil bunkers to capacity.

The Queen Mary, sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, has been placed in war service as a troopship and recently arrived in England with a contingent of Anzacs.

Poll of Delegates For Aid to Britain

Individual reaction of delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago was overwhelmingly in favor of all aid to Britain short of actual war, it was disclosed today by Clark M. Eichelberger, member of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, who polled the convention on this subject.

The poll covered 967 delegates out of a total of 1,094. The delegates were almost unanimous (93.6) for aid for Great Britain. Nearly three fifths (56.6) expressed themselves as being in favor of "everything short of war."

Former Navy Men Called for Service

Former Navy men are being rapidly called back into active service for the duration of the defense emergency, it was announced today at the Naval Reserve Office at the Boston Navy Yard.

Fifty enlisted men from Boston and vicinity now called Fleet reserves, have already received a summons to report for active duty. They are seasoned men who have had from 16 to 20 years of service and, because of their long experience, are rated high by the Navy. The men will be assigned to one of the three battleships which brought 1,400 Navy Midshipmen from Annapolis to Boston last Saturday.

Old and New

By a Staff Photographer

Lenox Street Project

The picture is a striking contrast of the old and the new in the field of housing, in Boston's South End. The view is from an abandoned tenement, with windows broken and plaster falling. At the left is an adjoining structure, with corroded drainpipe and run-down appearance. At the right is a portion of the new Lenox Street housing project, USHA low-cost slum-clearance development.

Ships Delayed Several Hours By Dense Fog

Shipping in Boston Harbor was delayed for several hours this morning by the dense fog which for the second day held sway over the waterfront. Several passenger and other ships arrived several hours behind schedule. Shortly before noon the fog began lifting and ships began arriving in port, having been forced to go at slow speed.

The steamer Kent of the Merchants and Miners Line arrived from Philadelphia this morning practically on time, the only vessel to arrive at the port during the early morning, although several were due. It had passengers and cargo.

The steamship New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines, with passengers and cargo, arrived from New York just before 11 a. m., although due at 8 a. m. The Chatham, M. & M., from Baltimore and Norfolk, was due at 7 a. m., but arrived at 11 a. m.

Several others report by radio being anchored in dense fog outside the harbor, to arrive when weather permits. The fog has been denser offshore; at Cape Cod's Highland Light, there was no visibility at 8 a. m.

The two vessels on the daily run to Provincetown sailed today on schedule, despite fog. The Steel Pier and Yankee Clipper yesterday tied up at the pier here within two minutes of each other, 1½ hours late, approximately.

Candidates in Last Rush To Fill Papers for Filing

Tuesday, at 5 p. m., is the deadline for candidates for Massachusetts State office to file their nomination papers in the offices of local Registrars of Voters and Election Commissioners for certification of the signatures of voters endorsing their candidacies.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, who are expected to be the Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor respectively, already have in their possession nomination papers containing thousands of signatures certified by local officials. Only 1,000 signatures, 250 from each of four counties, are necessary for a major party candidate to qualify for a gubernatorial primary campaign.

Mr. Dever said today his nomination papers, with more than 100,000 signatures, will be submitted to the Secretary of State late this week. William Bell, Assistant Secretary to Governor Saltonstall, said the Governor's papers would also be filed late this week and the number of signatures would at least match the Dever total. Both camps insisted that no concerted drive was made to obtain signatures.

Thus during today and tomorrow various politicians will rush to file the necessary papers. A week from tomorrow these papers certified by the local officials must be submitted to Secretary of State.

Over the week end several candidates for major positions filed their nomination papers, including Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline who is seeking to advance from the Massachusetts House of Representatives to the National House of Representatives. He is running for the Republican nomination in the Ninth Congressional district.

Opposes Luce

His opponents will be the incumbent, Representative Robert Luce, and Edward M. Rowe, past President of the Cambridge Bar Association and former Director of debating at Harvard University, who announced his candidacy today. Mr. Rowe was a candidate for the same nomination in 1938 and polled 13,000 votes. Mr. Bowker's papers contained 15,000 voter signatures.

Timothy J. Murphy, Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court, filed more than 100,000 signatures.

On the other hand Representative Colin Cameron (D) of Amesbury, one of the leaders in the 1939 Massachusetts legislators' drive for pay during the off legislative year, announced he had abandoned his campaign for the Democratic nomination in the Sixth Congressional district. He will seek a third term in the Massachusetts House.

The field for the Republican and Democratic nominations for Attorney General is overcrowded already. The latest politicians to announce their candidacies are Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston and former Senator Joseph Finnegan (D) of Dorchester.

McMasters' Papers

Considerable interest is evident in the drive of William H. McMasters, Union Party candidate for Governor in 1936, to obtain the necessary 53,000 signatures to become an independent candidate for Governor. His candidacy as an old-age-pension advocate is looked upon by some observers as a threat to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's re-election chances.

The only other major point of interest is whether James M. Curley, former Governor, becomes a candidate for Governor or Senator at the last minute. Except for his possible last-minute move, the lineup for the front-line positions appears set.

For Senator, Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, is the only Republican candidate thus far. Senator David I. Walsh, the incumbent, is the sole contestant in the Democratic field.

For Governor no one in the Republican field is contesting Governor Saltonstall for renomination. The Democratic gubernatorial fight is now between Attorney General Dever and Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor. If Mr. Curley enters this fight, it has been reported Mr. Kelly may withdraw.

The deadline for withdrawal is Aug. 2 at 5 p. m. The primaries will be held on Sept. 17.

Bay State Guard Wins Twice

Pershing trophies, emblematic of nation-wide leadership in national guard marksmanship during 1939 were presented by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to the Commanding officer of the 101st Engineers and 181st Infantry of the Massachusetts National Guard. Three of these trophies are awarded annually to the regiment of infantry, cavalry, and engineers whose records in marksmanship are the best throughout the National Guard of the United States.

Massachusetts was the only State to win two of the three annual awards since the competition was established in 1926. Furthermore, the 1939 competition marked the first time any unit of the Massachusetts National Guard has ever won a Pershing trophy.

The trophies were presented to Col. John J. Carew of Medford, 101st Engineers, and Col. Roy W. Smith of Worcester, 181st Infantry. The 1939 cavalry trophy was won by the 124th Cavalry, Texas National Guard.

The infantry contest consists of marksmanship in rifle, machine gun, 37 millimeter gun, and three-inch trench mortar, while the best engineer regimental record is based only upon rifle marksmanship. The cavalry record is based upon rifle, pistol, and machine gun competition.

Boston Ready to Fuel Clippers

Facilities for refueling trans-Atlantic clipper airplanes near Shirley Gut off Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, will be ready by tonight when finishing construction touches will be completed, Park Commissioner William P. Long announced today, following a conference with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and a Pan American Airways representative.

Plans to refuel the ships at Boston when traffic and weather conditions make it advisable have been worked out "to increase safety" as the big flying boats shuttle between New York and Horta in the Azores, according to W. B. King, Division Airport Engineer, who conferred with the Mayor and the Park Commissioner today. The refueling facilities which are being constructed on the inner harbor side of Deed Island consist of a temporary office building, mooring floats and a floating hose line. It is not known when the first landing will occur since this depends on weather and traffic conditions.

When asked whether the landings this summer would be experimental with a view to establishing a passenger base in Boston next summer, Mr. King replied, "We all hope that passenger traffic will develop in the future."

By a Staff Photographer

Arranging Opening of Boston Base

Left to right: (Sitting) Boston's Park Commissioner, William P. Long, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Joseph P. Donahue, Penal District Commissioner. (Standing) E. B. King, Pan American Airlines official, and John Tobin, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Boston. They conferred concerning the opening tonight of the Shirley Gut flight fuel base in Boston Harbor.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Torrid Zone," with Pat O'Brien, James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Dark Command," with Claire Trevor. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"The House Across the Bay," with George Raft and Joan Bennett. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Over the Moon," with Merle Oberon. 2, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—
"The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 1:10, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Queen of Destiny," starring Anna Neagle. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Information Please." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Also "Cross Country Romance," with Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"All This and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 5:20, 9:15. Also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett. 12:15, 4:05, 8:05.

Modern—
"The Ghost Breakers." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George, 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero, 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Jack Holt in "Passport to Alcatraz." 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15. Also "Dr. Christian Meets the Women," with Jean Hersholt. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55.

State—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon." 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—
"The Ghost Breakers," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"The Flag Speaks," "Information Please," Colombia and Curacao travel pictures. Popeye, Sam Snead's golf, Charlie Chase comedy. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"The Story of the Stars and Stripes"; Debussy's Children's Corner; Information Please, and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"White Zombie," with Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also "Murders in the Rue Morgue." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Kentucky," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Dorothy Lamour. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Safari," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Madeleine Carroll. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Irene," starring Anna Neagle. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

University—
Alice Faye in "Lillian Russell." 2:25, 5:45, 9:15. Also "La Conga Nights," with Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Radio—Page 6

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:30

Symphony in G minor No. 40 ..... Mozart
I. Allegro molto
II. Andante
III. Menuetto
IV. Allegro assai
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Solo violin: G. Elcus
España Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Slavonic Dance No. 15 ..... Dvořák

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Ivories by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

July is a nice month for sales. Of course as far as we're concerned almost any month is, for that matter, but we particularly like July because there are still plenty of women who haven't quite got around to supplying themselves with their summer things; so this gives them a chance to do it at a substantial saving.

We found a sale like this going on at Radlo's Gown Shop at 236 Clarendon Street. That's just off Boylston Street, and off Newbury; depending upon which way you're coming. Anyhow, as far as we could make out just about everything in the shop had been marked down to make way for their fall stock. (Oh, yes, stores are already fall-minded, even if you aren't!) First of all we liked the little double-breasted peajacket that's for evening wear over a plain white dress. Or you could pick a dress that's any one of the many colors that are in the jacket. Like yellow, red, or green, for that matter. You see it's a Persian print, in a heavy corded Surah silk, and it's way down to $7.50! It looks much more, of course. There was a very fluttery chiffon, yards and yards of it, it seemed, in fuchsia and purple. No sleeves, for it's a real evening gown. The price is now $16.50. As for afternoon wear there was the best looking shirtwaist and skirt effect in blue and white with a wide shirred red belt of moiré ribbon that was $12.90 that would just take the center of the stage no matter where it went. And, for dry cleaning purposes, the lovely sheer white chiffon blouse was zipped right onto the skirt! The sleeves were those long, full peasant sleeves that come into a tight cuff at the wristline, and there's a bit of lace trimming. The skirt of dark blue crepe was well set off by the red belt. It would be particularly effective with a huge blue straw hat.

And if you have a daughter who slips into a size 11 without any trouble, do let her see the cunning little checked gingham number that's fashioned along Princess lines with a zipper opening way down past the waistline. For it's very young and gay and summery. It's topped by a clear red linen jacket with short sleeves and some tricky double pockets that are duplicated in the dress itself. For only $7.95 it's indeed a buy! And they have hats, too. The very smartest one (well, we thought so!) was a black Baku straw number that went up in the back and down in the front into a brim. But the pièce de résistance was its black veil which was used as trimming. It went over the crown and then cut right through and hung down on either side on the inside of the brim. And every so often it is relieved by inserts of pure white cloth flowers. Unique no end!

Patriotism Marks Costume Jewelry

Whenever you want to duck the traffic, you can always remember that there's a Slattery's out at Coolidge Corner in Brookline. Well, it's so near there that we're sure you'll find it. We found a good looking lavender linen dress there with a bit of white lace trimming that would be good for right now. And a tricky little costume jewelry bracelet for a dollar with charms that consisted of a Liberty Bell, the letters U. S. A., and a little box that opens and lo and behold, out comes a tiny silk American flag! We liked those new "Celebritees" hankies, too. The ones that are bordered with nothing less than polka dots; the centers being solid colors.

Some Good Buys In Summer Shoes

P. S If it's a buy in summer shoes that you're looking for, you might try Antell's "Barclay Shoe Store" out at 1296 Beacon Street in Brookline. For they're marking things down, too. Pastel striped sandals, sport shoes, or white linen sandals for $3.10 now. You can have the latter dyed any color you wish. Incidentally, for the woman who likes the idea of spectator sport clothes, but who simply can't endure high heels when it comes to shoes . . . there's a good looking pair of low-heeled spectator sport shoes for $3.90. White with a trim of brown that goes all around the base of the shoe, and around where it laces. They look terribly comfortable!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Army Sprouts Wings in Texas

Flying Cadets Train for Air Corps Reserve Commissions

1. William E. Mulvey, Jr., of Worcester. 2. W. C. Naylor of Brookline. 3. James W. Cullen of Greenfield. 4. Part of present class of 230.

Bay State Pilots Train for Wings in Texas

Three flying cadets from Massachusetts are members of the current United States Army Air Corps class completing its "basic" phase of training at Randolph Field, Texas, according to word received in Boston today.

Winford C. Naylor of Brookline, James W. Cullen of Greenfield, and William E. Mulvey, Jr., of Worcester are the three who are among the 230 strong graduating from the "West Point of the Air" on July 26, after which they undergo 10 weeks of instruction at Kelly Field in Texas before receiving their wings as Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve, and assigned to active duty with the "regulars."

The current class is the sixth to be trained since the expansion program was adopted 13 months ago, and is the first time since the Corps was enlarged to an authorized strength of 10,000 airplanes.

Every five weeks a new class launches itself on the 36-week course. The program is expected to have 1,292 young college men by mid-November under training.

After 10 weeks at one of the 18 civil flying schools under Air Corps supervision on fundamentals of piloting a 200-horsepower biplane, each class transfers to one of the three "basic flight" schools: Randolph Field, Maxwell Field in Alabama, and Moffett Field in California. There the cadet spends a second 10-week period building up 70 hours of flying time in 150--mile-a-hour low-wing monoplanes.

The next phase occupies a third 10 weeks, either at Kelly Field, Montgomery in Alabama, or Stockton in California; at these the classes include formation maneuvers, aerial acrobatics, advanced instrument flying, and day and night problems.

After receiving its wings, each class then attends a post-graduate course in specialized aviation, either in bombardment or pursuit; Ellington Field in Texas and Barksdale Field in Louisiana are the two bombing schools, where twin-motored ships are used; Selma in Alabama and Valparaiso in Florida are the pursuit schools, where 300-mile-an-hour planes are used.

During training, each flying cadet receives $75 a month, in addition to food, quarters and clothing; as a second-lieutenant, each receives $205 monthly, but buys his food and clothing.

Those cadets who fail to earn pilot commissions are now being offered special courses to become commissioned bombardiers or navigators, rather than returned to civilian life.

Marshfield Fete Theme Is Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass., July 22—Church services and tableaux reminded this town of its 300 years' history of freedom of thought and speech and contrasted them with Germany's attempt at world domination, as Marshfield officially opened its tercentennial celebration, yesterday.

There are some in the United States who are in favor of appeasement in the face of Hitler's war for world-control, the Rev. Dr. Daniel I. Gross of Athol said in the tercentenary sermon to 500 persons in the First Congregational Church and to 1,000 who listened in on an amplifier system on the Town Common.

"The quicker we abandon that policy, the better it will be for the world," Dr. Gross said. "We cannot build a world on unrighteousness and injustice."

Governor to Speak

The Rev. George D. Hallowell, former pastor of the Christian Church in Woodstock, Vt., in his first service at the Marshfield church, gave the invocation. The Rev. William T. Armitage, of Seaview's Trinity Chapel, led responsive readings. Luther P. Cudworth, of First Church of Christ, Scientist, read from the Scriptures. Greetings from Governor Saltonstall, President Roosevelt, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and other officials and friends were read by Mrs. Herbert A. Ryder, Chairman of the Tercentenary Committee.

A concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, conducted by Alexander Thiede, and tableaux depicting the town's history, concluded yesterday's program. Dedication of the original site of the Winslow home by Dr Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, is scheduled for this afternoon. Governor Saltonstall is expected to deliver the principal address at exercises at the Daniel Webster homestead Wednesday afternoon.

Japan's Silk Industry Acts To Combat Synthetic Rivals

Foreign Trade Flashes

Japan's silk industry plans to combat the competition of synthetic fibers, newly developed in the United States, according to Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Necessity of a strong controlling agency in the Japanese silk industry, including silk growers, reelers, weavers, and distributors, is stressed by one executive of the Central Raw Silk Society of Japan as a requisite step. This plan would allow the price of silk to be stabilized and permit the natural product to be placed in a position to meet future competition from synthetic silks, it is believed.

A large Japanese spinning company announces development of a new silk substitute by its fiber research institute, reported to be made from coal, air, and water, but said to be not as satisfactory as the latest synthetic fibers developed in the United States, though less expensive to manufacture.

Shipping in Chile is hampered by the loss of Valparaiso's 14-year-old floating dock which was ruined in a storm. Many units of the Chilean merchant marine are old vessels, which are constantly in need of repairs and overhauling. Resort must now be had either to the navy dry dock at Talcahuano or the docks at Callao, Peru, and Balboa, Panama, a situation which will involve exceptionally heavy expense to Chile's ship owners.

Power Over Exports

Wider power over exports is assumed by the Government of Uruguay. A decree grants the Import and Export Control Commission power to withhold export permits where the articles are deemed essential for domestic use. Authority for the issuance of the decree is a law of Dec. 20, 1917. Supplies for ships and airplanes are exempted from provisions of the decree.

Japan Curbs 'Gas'

Gasoline for private consumption in Japan is being further curtailed because of the increased number of private cars operating despite restrictions on their importation and registration. The Government is reducing monthly gasoline allotment to seven gallons, and is reported to favor converting about half of Tokyo's 3,000 private cars to charcoal gas generating units.

Tilly Losch in Ballet Theater

The Viennese dancer, Tilly Losch, has been engaged as a principal dancer with the Ballet Theater, and will appear in their next pair of performances at the Lewisohn Stadium, New York, Aug. 1 and 2, when she will be featured in the Spanish ballet, "Goyescas," to music of Granados, which will be restaged by Antony Tudor. Miss Losch, in private life the Countess of Carnarvon, arrived here recently from England.

Negro Week at American Common

Beginning Tuesday evening, and running through Sunday, Negro Week will be celebrated at the American Common, World's Fair, New York, with various musical, dramatic, and dance programs. The main dance event will come on Saturday evening, when the Karamu Dancers of Cleveland, Ohio, will perform African and American Negro dances, the Juanita Hall Choir assisting. On Thursday evening, at 9.30, the regular session of American Square Dances will be held.

Adeline Genée to Lecture Here

The celebrated Danish dancer, Adeline Genée, first seen in this country over a decade and a half ago, has arrived from England, where she has been living in semi-retirement, and is contemplating a series of lectures on the ballet to be given here next season.

La Meri Active

La Meri, American dancer and student of ethnological dance forms, has made her sojourn in the United States a period of highly concentrated activity. She has danced around the world the dances of the world, and when the war interrupted her latest world tour, she settled last winter in New York. This spring she joined forces with Ruth St. Denis in the School of Natya at 66 Fifth Avenue, where informal illustrated talks on the ethnological dance and costumes are given from time to time. An interesting event in prospect is a joint recital by Miss St. Denis and La Meri at the Y. M. H. A. on Aug. 7, when Miss St. Denis will do some of her "Oriental Impressions" and La Meri authentic dances of the Orient.

New Graham Works for Bennington

"The Penitentes," with music by Louis Horst, and "Letter to the World," music by Hunter Jackson, settings by Arch Lauterer, are the titles of the two new dance compositions to be produced by Martha Graham at the Bennington Festival, the Bennington School of the Arts, Bennington, Vermont, on the evenings of Aug. 11, 13, 15, and 17, when last season's successful "Every Soul Is a Circus," music by Paul Nordhoff, will also be given.

The Festival will open on Saturday evening, Aug. 10, with the new play, "a melodramatic farce," by Francis Fergusson, adapted from "Huckleberry Finn" and called "The King and the Duke." For this Gregory Tucker has composed the music, Martha Hill arranged the dances, and Arch Lauterer has designed the settings. The play will also be performed on the evenings of Aug. 12, 14, and 16

The musical programs will be given on the afternoons of Aug. 11 and 16, when instrumental and vocal chamber music of the seventeen and eighteenth centuries will be performed; and on the afternoons of Aug. 14 and 17, which will be devoted to contemporary American instrumental and vocal chamber music: all under the direction of Otto Luening, assisted by Ralph Kirkpatrick.

Berkshire Hills Dance Festival

Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons will give a recital at Jacob's Pillow School of the Dance on Saturday afternoon, the fourth event in the weekly series of the Berkshire Hills Dance Festival.

Cadets Cut Visit To Boston Short, Continue Studies

Continuing their summer cruise in studying to become officers in the United Sttaes Coast Guard, 36 cadets from the New London, Conn., Coast Guard Academy departed at noon today, cutting one day from their projected three-day visit to Boston.

Pressed by an extensive itinerary during their 30 days at sea, the cadets, aboard the cutters Icarus and Argo and the yacht Curlew, expressed regret at being forced to leave a port so rich in naval and maritime history.

The squadron is to touch at Nantucket and then two Long Island ports, Greenport and Port Jefferson, where the cadets will undergo the Guards traditional exercise: each must pilot a shore-boat through the surf. with the help of a single oar. After touching at New York, they are going up the Hudson to Albany, and then return to New London to continue their study as second-year men.

Maine Legislature Convenes; Gets Financial Probe Report

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 22—The Maine Legislature, convening late this afternoon, is expected to receive the partial report of a been engaged in an investigation committee which for six weeks has been engaged in an iinvestigation of the financial set-up in various departments. The probe resulted from revelations contained in the recent report of outside auditors and has been aimed at furnishing Legislators with information which may serve to help correct the system which made them possible.

The committee, aided by its special counsel, will not make a complete report at present, and is expected to ask for more time to continue its work. However, announcement has been made that Fulton J. Redman, Democratic candidate for Governor, whose comments on the investigation have so irked Republican leaders, will get his public hearing before the committee on Tuesday. The hearing may be held in the House chambers. Before they hear Mr. Redman, who refused to be heard in private, Legislators already will have at hand the committee's report.

Republicans have charged Mr. Redman with "playing politics" and seeking to use the committee for a "sounding board" as a result of his refusal to testify in executive session. They pointed out he was protected by the presence of three Democrats on the Committe. But the Democratic nominee got his wish and, anticipating political fireworks together with such information as Mr. Redman may have, a capacity attendance at his hearing is expected.

Other Reports

Legislators also are expecting to receive a report from the committee which has been studying the administrative code and it is possible the committee will have recommendations upon which the Legislature may act. The Legislature, too, may receive a further report on the progress made by the State Military Defense commission and may be asked to act on a proposal for a $2,000,000 bond issue for highway construction to enable the State to participate in a Federal aid project.

Airport Facilities

Present plans for strengthening Maine's airport facilities on the basis of a program said to have been approved by the War Department call for the further development of facilities in 12 communities. A $6,000,000 project has been outlined and work will commence within a short time according to an announcement by J. C. Fitzgerald, WPA administrator.

Good news to local communities was the announcement that local sponsors will not have to contribute the usual 25 per cent of the cost of the projects because of their military nature and the need for swinging the program immediately into action. Airports on the list for the present project include those at Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston and Auburn, Houlton, Brunswick, Caribou, Biddeford, Millinocket, Rumford, Sanford, Waterville and Princeton.

The program ties in with the statement of Representative Ralph O. Brewster who said, this week, that Maine, because of its strategic location, will see tremendous development of its airport facilities in the near future. Already Bangor has been designated along with Houlton as one of the major Maine posts and according to Representative Brewster the Bangor port will be second only to Chicopee, Mass., in New England.

Auxiliary Fire Department Is Training About 1,000 Men

Volunteer firemen, several hundred of them, scrambling up and down ladders, jumping into life nets and puzzling over all the shiny equipment on a modern fire engine, is the explanation of all the unusual activity these summer evenings at Boston's five fire-drill towers.

Every week-day evening different groups of these men don old clothes and spend two hours of their time in intensive training for membership in this Country's first Auxiliary Fire Department, which, when ready for service by the end of summer, will consist of approximately 1,000 men.

The possibility of some unforeseen emergency arising such as the blizzard of last winter, the hurricane of 1938, or even this Country's entry into the war is what has prompted William Arthur Reilly, Boston's Fire Commissioner, to almost double his available staff.

As a result of the enthusiasm which greeted the Commissioner's idea when it was discussed at the annual meeting of New England Fire Chiefs in New Hampshire recently, plans are being laid to carry out similar programs in other large cities.

Under the Commissioner's plan, all Fire Department applicants on the civil service lists who volunteer for the auxiliary service will be given the equivalent of the 30 days' training required of all firemen, during their free afternoons and evenings. All volunteers, whether from the civil service lists, industry or the unemployed, will be given equal training. None of the men will receive any pay while in training or in service.

As far as is practical, volunteers will be assigned to the drill school nearest their homes for instruction in ladder work, running hose lines, making connections and the location and use of all the equipment. Because of the type of work they will be called upon to do, special attention will be given first aid treatment.

Those who complete the course of training will receive a special insignia, designating them as members of the auxiliary fire fighting force of the city of Boston. They will then be assigned to the various fire districts and will be counted on in times of disaster or extreme emergency to help out the regular force of the Fire Department through the use of spare apparatus and by the rendition of intelligent service.

In addition to the regular 53 engines, 31 ladder trucks and three rescue cars, Commissioner Reilly said there are 35 reserve pieces of apparatus scattered throughout the 22 wards of the city which the auxiliary force would utilize in the event of an emergency.

A complete tabulation of both the home and employment addresses of all members of the force will be kept at fire headquarters so that as little time as possible may be lost calling them to the scene. While it is expected that all members of the force would be aware of an emergency serious enough to require their aid and respond on their own prerogative, the Department would give additional notice through the police, radio and telephone.

Boston Commerce Takes Sharp Drop As Result of War

Effects of the war abroad in cutting the commerce of the Port here were particularly noticeable in the figures covering last week's business, made public today.

The comparative figures for last week and the corresponding period of last year were compiled for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending July 20, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$1,769,339	$2,657,359
Imports for warehouse	576,313	527,206
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	388,964	715,167
Duties collected	424,889	510,341
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,038,001	1,385,221
	Fiscal Year July 1 to July 20	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	4,040,552	2,864,435
Duties collected	$1,275,348	$1,333,569

Picture, Cycle Excursion Attracts More Than 400

More than 400 camera fans, bicycle enthusiasts and sight-seers flocked to the offshore islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket yesterday on the New Haven Railroad's Picture-Cycle train-cruise. The combination of a restful train-ride between Boston and Woods Hole on Cape Cod, and a cruise in the waters of Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds proved an attraction to these hobbyists, who took many a "salon shot" and pedaled many miles over scenic routes on the islands.

The New Haven will operate another Picture-Cycle train July 28 to Provincetown.

City Hospital Controversy Ends

A three-year controversy was ended today as Miss Laura R. Logan, Superintendent of Nurses at Boston City Hospital, whose resignation has been announced, turned over her duties to Miss Margaret Busche, her assistant, whom the hospital trustees have named Acting Superintendent.

Although hospital officials declined to discuss the circumstances surrounding the change it was understood at City Hall that differences over management at the hospital figured in the situation.

Complaints from City Councilors after Miss Logan's appointment three years ago that she was an "outsider" and therefore should not have been hired in Boston were only "incidental" it was explained. Miss Logan was brought to City Hospital from Chicago in 1937 by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to improve the standards of the nurses training course. She has a national reputation as a hospital and nurses school administrator.

Warden Named For R. I. Prison

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22 (AP)—John R. Cranor, Director of the Hawthorne, Knolls School for Boys, today accepted appointment as Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison and plans to take over the post on Sept. 1.

Mr. Cranor, who finished second in the civil service examinations for the wardenship held recently, was offered the post after it had been declined by Sydney H. Souter, Jr., Superintendent of the Annandale, N. J., Reformatory, who was first on the list.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Cranor has had wide experience both as an educator and penal executive.

No Soliciting Of Laundry By Police—Timilty

Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner, today told the Suffolk Superior Court that no one of his officers or officials of his department had aided in any way the laundry business of the Elk Laundry Company of which Walter T. Timilty, brother of the Commissioner, is an official.

The Commissioner told the Court that since an investigation of 3,500 concerns and of his own department, as requested by the Governor, he had received no more complaints of business being pushed into the hands of the Elk Laundry. The Governor called for the investigation in April, 1939, following a conference at which the Commissioner was informed of the complaints and told to do some checking.

"I would not tolerate such acts from any official of my department or even from my brother," the Commissioner stated. The hearing was held on suits brought by four linen supply companies.

Former Empress In U. S. Church

ROYALSTON, Mass., July 22 (AP)—Former Empress Zita of Austria, a refugee from Europe's strife, observed her first Sunday in the United States by attending church. She was accompanied by her son, the Archduke Felix, and her daughter, Archduchess Elizabeth.

Few persons paid any attention to the Royal Family which motored to this tranquil Massachusetts village after the former Empress and her daughter disembarked from a trans-Atlantic Clipper plane in New York Saturday. They are occupying the two-story colonial home of Hugh Bullock, opposite the estate of his father, Calvin Bullock, New York broker.

Record Coast Guard Class

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Appointment of the largest entering class in the history of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., was announced today by Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant; 124 cadets were ordered to report.

Art Exhibitions

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street — Miscellanous exhibition of landscapes. Through the summer. Water colors, small gallery, by Frank Benson, Chase, Gallagher, Hathaway, Holt, Jewell, McCord, O'Hara, Pavlosky, Peterson and Shepler.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street —Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sunday and holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition of Italian paintings; exhibition of American Water Colors; Portrait in Graphic Art, XV-XX Centuries. Through September.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays, and during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

Conservatory of Music—Water colors lent by WPA Art Project. Through July.

Young Women's Christian Association—Water colors lent by WPA Art Project. Through July.

Observatory Plans Free 'Open Nights'

Harvard College Observatory will hold a series of free, public "Open Nights," with popular lectures on astronomy and observation, through the University telescopes, on July 26, July 29, and Aug. 1, it was announced today.

Free tickets should be obtained in advance by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to "Open Nights," Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., stating the night and the number of persons for which admission is desired. Each applicant may secure tickets for only one of the nights.

The lectures will be: July 26, "A Census of the Stars," by Dr. James Cuffey of Link Observatory, Indiana University, specialist on the counting of stars and distribution of stars in space; July 29, "Paths in Space," by Herbert Grosch of the Detroit Observatory, University of Michigan, specialist in the calculation of orbits of comets and asteroid; and Aug. 1, "Celestial Yardsticks," by Roderic M. Scott of Harvard Observatory, specialist in measuring the heat and light of the stars. The lectures begin at 8:30 p. m.

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Week Beg. July 22, 8:45, D. S. T.
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Biography"

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Tadpoles and A Badger

Letters From a Sanctuary

By Muriel A. Hill

Chorley-in-the-Wold,
England

Dear Boys and Girls,

This morning I found Jill crouched beside the aquarium with her face pressed close to the glass.

"I'm playing pretend," she said. "When I put my eye close to the tank it looks like a tiny world—just like Gulliver's travels."

I crouched beside her. Immediately the green weeds became a waving forest, and the little water dwellers who crawled or swam between them, seemed like strange creatures of the woods.

"Just look at that caddis worm," said Jill. "She's made herself such a funny suit of armor. She's stuck a bit of wood and some tiny pebbles, and even a root of pond weed onto herself, and now, wherever she walks about, she has to drag it with her!"

"Yes," I said, "but her armor keeps her safe, for if she didn't cover her soft, small body, some greedy water creature would gobble her up. I think it is rather clever of her to be able to make the glue to stick it on with, don't you?"

"Mmm," said Jill. "Let's ask Grannie for a scrap of raw meat for the newt tadpoles."

The Tadpoles' Breakfast

She dashed away, and returned a few minutes later with a piece of raw meat on a length of string. She lowered it into the water, and in less than a minute all the tadpoles had rushed up, and were hanging greedily onto it. They are growing quickly, and will soon be ready to go back to their pond.

Have you kept tadpoles in a tank and watched them slowly turn into frogs or newts? They are very interesting. The newt tadpoles have transparent bodies; they grow their front legs first, and don't lose their tails as the frog tadpoles do.

Jill pulled the piece of meat from the tank. It wasn't red any more, but a queer greyish-white color. The little tadpoles had sucked all the goodness out of it.

"Grandpa's up on the Common," I said. "Let's go to meet him."

We raced away over the fields and through the wood where the trees were casting shadows like long pencils, for the sun was setting. As we came out onto the Common, we called "Coo-ee-ee," and a minute later heard Tessa's joyous bark. Grandpa was feeling very pleased because he had found the hoof mark of a red deer close to the Sanctuary.

"Do you think some of the deer will come to live in the Sanctuary?" I asked.

"Perhaps," said Grandpa as we started back through the dim woods. "I know there are quite a number on the uplands among the hills. I hope some of them will come to us for safekeeping."

Evening in the Wood

The shadows were growing deeper among the trees, and there were sudden, rustling noises in the darkness. A big white moon swam up over the tree-tops, a tawny owl called "Whoo-ooo-oo," and hearing the cry, the tiny creatures of woodland and hedgerow crouched in the shadows and were still.

Jill took hold of Grandpa's arm.

"I like owls," she said, "but the noise they make is shivery. Grandpa, doesn't a wild wood feel exciting at night?"

"It is exciting," said Grandpa. "It's full of life and movement which we cannot see. Look at that large hole in the shadow. It is the burrow, or "sett," of a badger."

"Does it lead to a long tunnel, Grandpa?"

Grandpa nodded. "The badger is a clever tunneler," he said. "His sett probably has a back door hidden somewhere among the bushes. Look at the long scratches on the bole of this tree. That's where old Brock the badger has sharpened his claws. There are some smaller marks too—I think he must have a family."

Brock Looks Out

"Oh, Grandpa, do you think we might see them?"

Grandpa shook his head.

"It's very unlikely. Brock has been hunted and harried from place to place, and though he has found safety here, he hasn't yet learned to trust us, so he leaves his underground home only at night."

But Grandpa was wrong; just for a second we did see old Brock. There was an excited whine from Tessa, a snuffling noise from the sett, and the striped silver face of Brock peered from the hole.

He sniffed the air cautiously, and I think must have scented us, for there was a whisk of a quickly moving body as he disappeared from sight.

"My word," said Grandpa, "that was a piece of good fortune. I watched this hole for hours last summer but never caught a glimpse of him. Perhaps he is forgetting his fears more quickly than I thought he would. Now, come along home. It is more than time you were in bed."

Your friend,

Peter

Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Eight

Swish, swish! rattle, rattle! They were at Grandpa's gate in about three shakes of a cat's tail!

Judy Jo trundled the cart up the path, and there, in a sunny corner back of the house, was Grandpa, putting the finishing touches on the most wonderful Jack o' lantern Judy Jo had ever seen!

"Well, well," exclaimed Grandpa, "if this isn't real nice! And Taddy, too." He took Tad out of the cart, and stood him on the ground. "Such a big boy! And if here isn't the old Sea-going-hack!"

Where was Tad? Judy Jo looked around. "Oh!" she cried. For Tad had spied the big Jack o' lantern, and had toddled over as fast as his short legs could carry him. He put both arms around it. "Big ba-ll!" he said.

Judy Jo rescued Jack o' lantern. "'Tisn't a ball, Taddy," she said. "It's a Jack o' lantern, for Halloween. See his funny smile, and oh, what big teeth. Gran'pa, he's just *splendiferous!*"

But Tad was off again, after Snowball, now. Puss was wise, though, and darted up a tree. Then Tad chased a hen. She said, "Cluck! cluck!" and ran off, too.

"My, he's a busy one!" laughed Grandpa. "Does he always go like this?"

"Just about," said Judy Jo, "except when he's asleep, or tied in the cart. Oh, I'll get his ball!"

So she threw the ball, and Tad toddled after it, over and over. He thought that great fun.

Grandpa gave a last touch to Jack o' lantern, and stood him in the cart.

"Oh, Gran'pa!" cried Judy Jo, "Tad might throw it out. He just *loves* to throw things!"

"He couldn't," said Grandpa. "It's too heavy. Come, let's take him over to Great-Aunt Mehitable's."

"Oh, let's!" cried Judy Jo. She loved to go and see Great-Aunt Mehitable, and Methuselah, the big gray parrot.

So they put Tad in the cart, and started off.

"It's awf'ly nice having you go, too, Gran'pa," sighed Judy Jo.

"Baby sort of a care?" asked Grandpa.

"Well, sometimes," admitted Judy Jo. "He's sweet, though."

(To be continued next Monday)

Fun With a Sand Motor

By A. Neely Hall

You and your friends will have lots of fun with this home made sand motor in your backyard sand pile, or at the beach. It is a simple motor with a spool pulley on each end of its shaft. You can rig belts, from the pulleys, to pulleys on other shafting set up in your sand pile. The picture shows the completed sand motor, but not the extra shafting and pulleys. I shall let you rig those yourself as you want them.

You will need:

A wooden grocery box for housing the sand motor.

A funnel that measures about 6 inches across the top, for the sand hopper.

Two sticks as long as the box is wide, to support the sand wheel.

A pair of ⅜-inch screw eyes.

A piece of ¼-inch dowel stick, 12 inches long, for a shaft.

Two thread spools for pulleys.

Two cereal carton tops about 6 inches in diameter for the wheel ends.

Cardboard from the cereal cartons, or cardboard of about that thickness, for the wheel paddles.

Common pins for assembling the whole.

A few nails.

It does not matter which part of the toy you build first, but you might start with the sand wheel. This is shown in operating position in the cross section drawing. Details of its assembly are shown in the sketches along the bottom of the illustration.

Getting to Work

First, get the pair of cereal-carton tops for the wheel ends. Divide the outside edge of each top into eight equal parts. Then draw straight lines through opposite points. The lines will locate the positions for the paddle ends. They will cross at the shaft center. Punch a hole at this center with the point of a pencil for the shaft to run through.

Cut eight paddles of the size shown in the picture. Pierce two pinholes through the carton top along each paddle guide line. Then place the paddles on the guide lines, one at a time, and run pins through the carton top holes into their edges. After you have fastened the paddles to one carton top, slip a 12-inch length of ¼-inch dowel stick through the shaft hole, slip the second carton top over the shaft and pin it to the edges of the paddles.

Nail the pair of wheel-support sticks across the edges of the box that is to house the sand motor toy, as shown in the picture. Screw a ⅜-inch screw eye into each support. To mount the wheel, remove its shaft, place the wheel between the upright screw eyes and then run the shaft through the screw eyes and through the wheel. Of course, the screw eyes must be placed at the same height to make the shaft run true.

Placing the Wheel

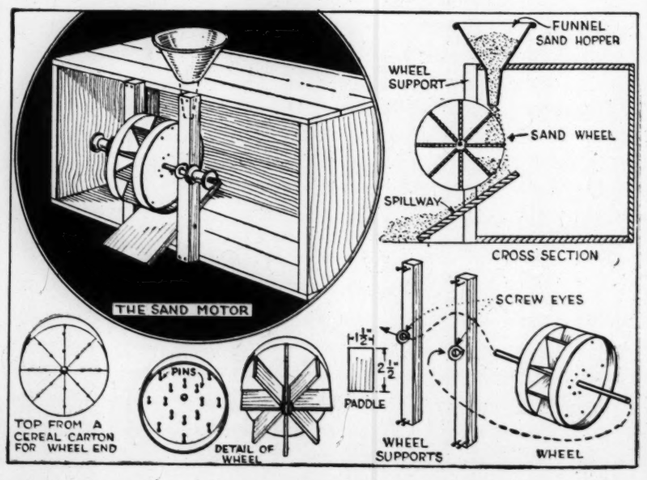
Fasten the wheel to the shaft with glue. Side play must be taken up by slipping spools over the shaft to come between the uprights and the carton-top wheel ends, or by driving brads through the shaft to come just inside of the screw eyes. Fasten a spool upon each shaft end. If you find it necessary to readjust the mounting to make the wheel turn freely, you may find it easiest to remove one support and renail it as much lower or higher as is necessary.

The funnel for the sand hopper must be placed as shown in the cross-section illustration, so that its spout extends close to the outer end of the paddles. Locate its position upon the box, bore a hole at this point and then enlarge the hole with a knife or small saw so that the funnel will set down in the hole as shown.

The piece of board below the wheel is slanted to slide the sand forward after it has passed over the wheel.

When you have completed the sand motor, paint all of its parts with bright colors and it will look as nice as a new toy from the store.

In rigging additional shafting, bear in mind that the motor will pull only a light load. Rub rosin upon the spool pulleys to keep string belts from slipping.



To a Tree

A tree I love,
For the birds above
Among the leaves may make a nest
And quietly sit and rest.

CAROL HURLBERT

Peter Walks Home

(A True Story)

Peter is a half Siamese cat who lived in Surbiton, near London. Not long ago his mistress took him in a motor car to Ashburton in Devonshire for a visit. There was a nice garden for him to play in, and you would have thought he would have enjoyed himself very much, but he didn't. He was just as unhappy as he could be. He mewed and mewed, and wandered restlessly about for two days, and then he vanished. A careful search was made for him but it was no good. Peter had gone.

At the end of her visit his mistress went back to Surbiton thinking she would never see Peter again. But she was mistaken. Three months after he had disappeared he walked triumphantly into his old home in very good condition except for a rough coat. How he managed to cover the 187 miles no one knows except Peter, and he won't say.

The Gnome and the Snail

By Elsie Hall

Once upon a time, there lived in a cavern in the heart of a mountain a family of Gnomes. The Gnomes were queer looking little people in their brown leather suits and peaked caps, but as they never saw anybody but each other they didn't know that.

Their cavern was very dark, for the only light in it came from the red flames of the flickering fire which was never allowed to go out night or day.

All the day long Father Gnome and his two oldest sons hammered out red hot horseshoes at the fire in the middle of the cavern, but the Smallest Gnome was not permitted to hammer horseshoes.

"No, my son," his father replied, when he pleaded hard to be allowed to try. "No, you are not old enough yet. But tonight, when these horseshoes are finished, we will put them into your leather sack and you shall carry them out into the world."

"I don't want to have to walk the earth roads with a heavy sack," grumbled the Smallest Gnome. "If I could go fast—fast as the Evening Wind—it would be different."

And Off He Went

That evening, as the Gnome family sat round the winking, red fire, eating their supper of onion porridge, an extra long row of horseshoes lay cooling on the floor of the cavern behind them.

"Now, my son," said Father Gnome, as soon as the meal was over, "we'll pack these horseshoes into your leather sack, and then, off you go with them."

The Smallest Gnome frowned as he lifted the bulging sack onto his shoulders.

"I walk so slowly that it will take me ages to get rid of them," he said dolefully, as he made his way along the rocky tunnel which led out of the cavern.

"Oh, I do wish I hadn't to do it," he grumbled again, jogging down the mountain side and onto the little winding road of the earth people which ran round the bottom of the mountain.

By and by he heard a sound, "clip-clop, clip-clop."

"Why, I do believe somebody is coming," he murmured, as he undid the mouth of his leather sack and fumbled for a horseshoe.

"Clip-clop, clip-clop, clip-clop."

"It's a horse and cart," thought the Smallest Gnome.

At last an old white horse came into sight round a bend in the winding road. He was drawing an old buggy on the front seat of which a farmer was nodding sleepily, while the reins dangled from his hands. Suddenly he saw the Smallest Gnome.

All for a Horseshoe

"Whoa!" he cried to the horse. Then, as he stared at the little fellow in surprise he asked, "Be 'ee somebody out of a circus, or what? You be a strange looking person, you be. I've never seen the likes of 'ee before, I haven't."

"I don't know what a circus is," replied the Gnome, "but I'm not out of one. I've come from the mountain, and I don't look funny. Everyone in the mountain looks like me. It's you who look funny. I've never seen anyone like you before."

"Well, never mind," replied the Farmer, "it's late for you to be out, and that sack of yours looks terribly heavy, terribly heavy it looks. What have you got in it?"

"Horseshoes," answered the Gnome, "and I'll give you one if you'll give me a ride in your cart."

"Jump in," replied the Farmer. "Giddap!" he cried to his horse, and off they went.

"How fast we are going!" exclaimed the Gnome, holding tightly to his cap. "Why, I can hardly see the trees and things as we rush past."

The Farmer stared. "It must be a slow place you've come from, isn't it?" he asked.

The Gnome nodded. Then, as the Farmer turned into his barnyard, he slipped a horseshoe onto the baggy seat, and jumping down with his sack, began to trudge on again. And oh, how slow it felt after his ride.

"I—I wish another buggy would come past," he sighed, as he toiled along.

No sooner were the words out of his mouth than he heard a distant humming, and round a corner came a bright light, brighter by far than the firelight in the cavern, and behind the light came a shining yellow motor car. The Gnome stared until his two eyes were as round as saucers.

"Ooh," he breathed, "ooh, if only I could have a ride in that! Why, I should go faster than the Evening Wind. I wonder if it will stop as the buggy did."

Sure enough, just as the car came up to him, it slithered to a standstill.

"Whee-ee!" exclaimed the Driver. "Whoever are you? Jump in and have a lift." So the Gnome jumped in.

Oh, wasn't he astonished! When, at last, he dared to open his eyes he was going so fast that he couldn't see anything at all. And, by the time they drew up, he was so breathless that he quite forgot to give the Driver a horseshoe.

"Whew," said the Gnome, as he sank down in the grass to breathe. "I don't believe that anybody could go faster than that!" Then he trudged on again.

He had scarcely walked one weary mile when, circling down from the evening sky, came a large, grey aeroplane.

"What an enormous bird," thought the Smallest Gnome, as he hurried up to look.

"Well, sonny," said the Pilot, staring in surprise at the odd little figure before him, "ever been in a 'plane? Like a ride?"

Racing the Clouds

The Smallest Gnome gasped with pleasure. Then he heaved his sack into the cockpit and climbed in after the Pilot.

What a ride! Up into the clouds they went, and whisked along among the stars, but they were travelling at such a rate that he could hardly see anything at all.

At last, just as the sun was rising, the Pilot landed in a field, and leaving the Smallest Gnome there, sailed away. He sat on the grass, and wondered how far it was to his cavern.

"My, but who are you?" asked a small voice.

The Gnome glanced round. There, on a blade of grass, was a fat Snail. The tears came into the Smallest Gnome's eyes.

"It's such a long way from home," he said, "and my sack is so heavy."

"I know where you live," said the Snail. "I'm going that way now. Jump on my back and I'll take you there. I'm slow but I'm sure, I am."

So the Gnome climbed onto the Snail's back and off they went. They moved along so silently and softly that the Smallest Gnome could hear the grass growing and the teeny rustle as the daisies opened their eyes. They said "good morning" to all the rabbits who were peeping out of their house doors, and told all the butterflies, who were powdering their wings, that it was going to be a lovely day. By the time they arrived at the cavern, the Smallest Gnome was quite rested.

"Won't you come and have some onion porridge?" he asked the Snail, as he tumbled off his back.

"No, thanks," replied the Snail, "there is a bed of watercress near here, and that is good enough for me."

"Well," thought the Smallest Gnome, as he disappeared into the cavern, "I'll never grumble at moving slowly again. It's much the nicest way, after all."

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 111,220
1940 volume to date 131,910,315
1939 volume to date 119,186,075

Stock Market Continues Dull; Trend Is Mixed

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Stocks found the going a bit difficult in today's market after an early selective rallying effort failed to draw in new customers.

Steels, out in front at one time, subsequently canceled gains. Near the final hour quotations were mixed. Dealings continued on the sluggish side, with transfers at the rate of approximately 250,000 shares.

Persistent speculative apathy again was attributed by brokers mainly to traders' fears of a market shock if and when the Germans turn their real military heat on England. A British negative answer to Hitler's "peace or destruction" blast was expected later in the day.

Among hesitant stocks were Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Air Reduction, General Electric, Anaconda and Great Northern.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem backed down after a fairly good start. Loft inclined to lag, along with Woolworth, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, J. C. Penney, and American Smelting.

In a ragged curb support was accorded United Wall Paper, Cities Service, and American Cyanamid "B." Minor declines were registered for Phoenix Securities, and International Petroleum.

Some Bonds Rise

Scattered buying in rails and foreign dollar bonds provided the main activity in today's market.

Going into the final hour a selected few were major fractions to more than a point higher in contrast with the narrow range and mixed trend of the main list.

Boston & Maine 5s of '55 and 5s of '67, together with the 4¾s of '61 were up from 2 to nearly 4 points on good turnover. These issues have moving up steadily for some time in anticipation of improved returns as a result of a recapitalization of the road. Other domestic rails up a shade included North Western 4¾s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

German 5½s and 7s and Milan 6½s were fairly active and higher in the foreign group. Among the losers were Buenos Aires 4¾s and Abitibi Paper & Power 5s.

Corporates unable to make any headway included Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Shell Union 2½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Montana Power 3¾s and New York Central 5s.

The recently marketed government 2¼s of '56-54 were admitted to trading and made their appearance on the tape for the first time at 102.4. Other governments were extremely quiet and only slightly changed.

Textile Institute Starts Program To Push Cotton Use

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP) — The Cotton - Textile Institute has launched a program to increase American cotton consumption by 25 per cent over its record peak.

"Despite near record consumption at the present time," said Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the institute, "cotton has been severely depressed by a combination of factors—the loss of perhaps 4,000,000 bales of exports due to the war, the increase in world production resulting from a policy of national self-sufficiency followed by many foreign nations, and the inroads of competing fibers on the traditional cotton market."

The program, aiming at pushing domestic consumption to 10,000,000 bales a year, will integrate the merchandising, promotion, and research efforts of the industry with the sales and advertising efforts of the country's wholesale and retail distributive outlets.

The governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association have approved the program.

Mass. Investors Share Assets Off

Massachusetts Investors Trust reports net assets equivalent to $16.90 a share on 5,773,510 shares outstanding on June 30, 1940, compared with $20.73 a share on 5,776,901 shares on March 31 of this year. A cash distribution of $1,209,233, out of investment income received during the second quarter, is being made today. This payment is at the rate of 21 cents a share, against 19 cents a share distributed in the first quarter and in the second quarter last year.

"The pending bill to regulate investment trusts has been thoroughly revised and is likely to be passed in the near future by both branches of Congress," the Trustees observe in the current quarterly report. "Our counsel have taken an active part in assisting in the final drafting of this bill and have spent many weeks in Washington working with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Congressional Committees having charge of the bill. The close cooperation between the investment trust industry and the Government has resulted in the revision of the bill along lines which are thoroughly constructive. We are hoping for its early enactment."

During the second quarter one new stock, Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock, was added to the portfolio and holdings of four aircraft issues and one public utility stock were increased. United Air Lines Transport stock was eliminated and holdings of thirty-three other issues were reduced.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	Jul 20
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	44	44	44	
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 19
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 20
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 19
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	40	39¼	39½	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 20
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	27	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	¼	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	4	8	8	8	
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
17¼		Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	13	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	6	9¼	9	9¼	Jul 18
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)		5147½	147	147	— ½
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun20
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11	11	11	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	3	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 16
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	42	42	42	Jul 18
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 17
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	58	57½	57½	— ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 19
23¼	23⅛	Am Cable & R	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	95¼	95¼	95¼	Jul 20
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	177	177	177	Jul 19
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	42	42	42	+ ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	7	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	Jul 19
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Jul 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119½	119½	119½	— ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 17
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9	9	9	Jul 17
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 15
6⅜	2½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 13
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 17
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	26½	25¾	25¾	Jul 19
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	4	54	53¾	54	Jul 17
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	— ¼
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 10
6⅝		Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 20
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	48	48	48	Jul 20
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 19
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	1	49	49	49	
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	5	43¾	43	43	Jul 19
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5⅓k)	1	60	60	60	
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 19
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 17
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	5	36	35½	36	+ ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134⅞	—3⅛
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		56	56	56	
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	8	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 16
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14	14	14	Jul 20
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	76	76	76	Jul 19
18	11¼	Am Sug Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	140	Am T & T (9)	10	160¼	159¼	159½	— ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	4	75¾	74½	74½	—1½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	77¼	77	77	Jul 20
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145¼	145¼	145¼	Jul 16
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 19
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	Jul 19
12	6	Am Woolen	16	8½	8½	8½	— ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	38¼	38	38	Jul 19
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5	5	5	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	39	39	39	Jul 19
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	12	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	24	24	24	+1
22⅝	12½	Anchor H .15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 20
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	26	26	26	— ½
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	Jul 17
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41	41	41	Jul 19
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 19
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 19
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 16
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
80	68½	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 18
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	30½	30½	Jul 17
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	48	48	48	— ½
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 20
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jul 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	— ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jul 16
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 16
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	1	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 17
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 20
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	8	8	8	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	7	27½	27	27½	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 17
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	+1½
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	7	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	51	51	51	Jul 15
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Jul 18
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(2¼e)	17	76	74½	75¼	+ ⅝
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	121	121	121	Jul 20
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 18
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	9	24½	22¼	24½	+2½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	Jul 19
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	1	16	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	12	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	42¼	42¼	Jul 13
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 19
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	22	23⅜	22¾	23¼	+ ½
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	6	17½	17½	17½	Jul 19
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	19½	19½	19½	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 20
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	4⅜	4½	4½	Jul 19
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	Jul 17
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 20
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 19
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¾	19½	19½	Jul 19
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 16
13¾	6⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 19
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11⅛	11¾	Jul 20

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	6	18	18	18	Jul 19
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 19
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 20
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	3	33½	33	33½	Jul 18
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48	48	48	Jul 19
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47½	47½	47½	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	14	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+1
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6½	6½	6½	Jul 19
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17½	17½	17½	Jul 19
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 19
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 19
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
6	3	Century Rib M		3⅜	3¾	3⅜	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	24½	24⅛	24⅛	Jul 20
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18	18	18	Jul 12
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	Jul 17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13½	13½	13½	Jul 15
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	8	37¾	37½	37¾	— ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	Jul 17
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 19
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	8	1	1	1	Jul 17
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7	7	7	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 18
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 20
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 19
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 11
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	2	3	3	3	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	10	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4¼	2	City Stores	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	30	30	30	Jul 19
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32	31½	31	Jul 18
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	33	33	33	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103	103	103	Jul 19
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
99¾	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	+ ⅝
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	16	16	Jul 17
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	Jul 20
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 19
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	Jul 20
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	8	28⅞	28½	28½	
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Jul 19
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	35¼	35⅛	35¼	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	Jul 17
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
⅜	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	Jul 20
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	10	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	5	12	12	12	Jul 16
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	8	12	12	12	
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100	100	100	Jul 20
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	+ ⅞
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jul 18
4¾	2	Cont Motors	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	1	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	— ⅞
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 20
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	50½	50½	50½	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	3	173	173	173	Jul 19
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Coty Internat'l	4	¾	¾	¾	Jul 12
24¼	13	Crane Co	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 19
73¼	35⅝	Crosley Corp	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	Jul 20
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	3	23	22½	23	
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jul 9
21⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Jul 19
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	1	81	81	81	Jul 18
8⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Jul 19
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 19
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	3	23	23	23	Jul 20
4½	2	Curtis Publish	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 20

Commerce and Finance

Steel Rate High—Improved Demand Due From Heavy Industry

Business and Industry

War Booms Canadian Wood Pulp Industry

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada's newsprint and wood pulp industry, after several tough years, has come around to robust health and, a trade department official stated, the war is responsible.

The blockade of the Scandinavian trade routes was given as the reason for sharp increases in sales of Canadian newsprint and wood pulp in recent months.

"Scandinavian countries, particularly Sweden and Finland, did a large newsprint trade with South America and sold large quantities of wood pulp to the United States," the official said. "Canada has taken over much of these markets."

Exports Increase

Exports to the United Kingdom have increased for the same reason, he added.

For the past few years, Canada has led the world in newsprint exports. June exports of this product were 6,413,000 hundredweight, valued at $15,168,000, compared with 4,893,000 hundredweight valued at $10,680,000 in June, 1939.

Last month's figure was the third highest in the industry's history.

During the six months ended June 30, 1940, exports amounted to 30,103,000 hundredweight, worth $68,560,000 compared with 24,302,000 hundredweight, worth $52,526,000 during the same period of 1939.

June shipments represented 96.1 per cent of capacity, compared with 87.9 per cent in May and 64.1 per cent the same month last year. Expansion in last month's shipments was mainly to the United States, which alone took 5,067,800 hundredweight.

June Busy Month

Wood pulp exports have risen even more abruptly and for the same reason.

During June Canada shipped 2,119,000 hundredweight of wood pulp valued at $5,786,000 compared with 349,000 hundredweight valued at $1,925,000. Figures for the first six months of 1940 were 10,184,000 hundredweight ($26,569,000) against 5,534,000 hundredweight ($12,937,000) for the same period last year.

Aviation Corp. Makes Offer to Take Over Republic Aircraft

NEW YORK (AP) — Aviation Corp., a holding company for various aircraft enterprises, announced it had contracted for purchase of the Republic Aircraft Products Corp., Detroit, maker of motor and plane parts.

Aviation Corp., the announcement said, offered 1¾ shares of its capital stock for each share of Republic Aircraft Products, subject to approval of the latter's directors and shareholders.

The plans call for operation of the Detroit concern under the present management as the Republic Aircraft products division of the Aviation Manufacturing Corp., subsidiary of Aviation Corp.

Scrap Steel Price Declines 50c a Ton

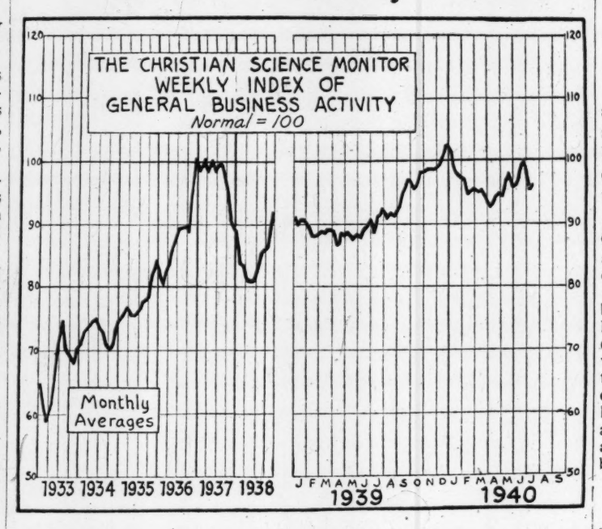
PITTSBURGH (AP)—Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap declined 50 cents a ton Saturday to a range of $19-$19.50 a ton. Only small sales were made at the lower figure.

The scrap market has shown signs of weakness lately following a long climb up the price ladder earlier this year.

Davison Heads Bon Ami

NEW YORK (AP)—Alvah E. Davison, Vice-President and general manager of Bon Ami Co., has been elected president, succeeding Eversley Childs, who resigned and was elected chairman of the board. Domestic plant is in Manchester, Conn.

Increase Shown in Monitor Index of Weekly Business


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1939
1940

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity increased from 95.2 for the week ended July 6 to 95.9 (prel.) for the week ended July 13.

Bank debits outside New York City declined sharply. The figures used were for the week ended July 10 and include the July 4 holiday period.

Carloadings showed a slight drop. Electric power production increased substantially and is the basis for the index upturn.

Commodity prices increased 0.5 per cent during the week. Additional shutdowns for model changeovers reduced automobile production. Retail sales increased as summer vacations created a demand for summer goods. Steel operations continued at a high level.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trends:

	July 13* 1940	July 6 1940	July 15 1939
Combined index	95.9	95.2	91.2
Bk debits outside NYC	89.8	94.0	87.3
Elec power production	101.8	98.0	98.2
Misc carloadings	90.2	91.0	80.8

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week saw another series of "pin-point fluctuations" in stock prices, and trading volume even lower than in the previous week, when it was the lowest since the days of the partially government-controlled stock market of the World War.

Practically every other market in Wall Street is also in the doldrums. Only $18,000 of Treasuries were traded on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday, which is a record of some sort and indirectly indicates extreme dullness in the over-the-counter market which normally does about 10 times the Exchange volume in governments. The commodity futures markets were almost featureless, with both volume and open interest dragging for some weeks now at extraordinarily low levels after the May 15 shake-out.

There was fair activity in corporate bonds, which continued a rise that has now practically made up all the May losses, and defaulted rails were quite lively compared with the rest of the market. But for securities in general it was a dull week, and most of the brokers who have been taking their vacations can feel that they haven't missed anything.

Demise of "Free Sterling"

The much shrunken foreign exchange market also took another body-blow in the virtual extinction of the free sterling market except for certain balances now outstanding. When sterling was first blocked in the Spring one could still get free sterling from the sale of some things to the British, and from certain capital movements, and it could in turn be used for the purchase of certain British goods. This was an advantage for blocked sterling, which had to be used for those commodities which would have to be bought from Britain anyway.

However, free sterling can now no longer be used to buy even these non-essential commodities, and all purchases from Britain have to be paid in blocked sterling. There remains very little way of either getting free sterling or using it, and so a free exchange business in one more foreign currency, and the most important of them all, now comes virtually to an end.

The market took the Democratic convention without a ruffle. It was too cut-and-dried. However, the ignominious nature of the whole thing, in contrast with the drama of the Republican convention, may have contributed to the fact that the betting odds on Roosevelt took a notable drop. They were eight to five and now they're not much more than six to five.

The business news was no help to the market. As said here last week, the "pre-defense business boomlet" seems to be petering out. The business indices, after a sharp two months' rise, are levelling out and turning down slightly. The usually reliable Bureau of Agricultural Economics came out with a slightly pessimistic statement about business and a really pessimistic statement about commodities.

Building Gains Heartening

Good spots in the news were the apparent levelling out of scrap steel prices after a fortnight's softness, perhaps as a result of Japan's recent buying of 300,000 tons. Second quarter earnings are coming out and comparing perhaps a bit better with first quarter than the Street had expected, though the big companies are deducting substantial reserves against the anticipated excess-profits or war-profits taxes.

Building continues to make good gains in all departments; residential building construction is well above last year to the best levels since 1928 and 1929. Industrial construction is shooting up fast, and the big defense construction orders are expected to come along in the fall on top of present business. There is no abatement in the program of the U. S. Housing Authority, and there will have to be substantial construction of homes for the men who will be constructing the plants which will be constructing the engines of war.

Steel orders are reported holding up well, with some buyers asking for October delivery, apparently in the fear that the third quarter prices, which will be announced extra-early this year, will move up on account of the higher cost of ferromanganese and other alloys and steel constituents; furthermore high operations mean the starting up of some of the higher-cost and more nearly obsolete plants. Automobile production is stepping along unseasonally well as a result of the unexpectedly good retail buying in June, but that of course is already known. Woollen mill operations have increased and cotton textile activity is holding up well, and this is the bottom of the usual two-year cycle in cotton textiles, so that from here on improvement is to be expected.

Commodity Talk Bearish

Commodities did practically nothing and what they did was bearish. The copper trade was surprised when Kennecott accepted some Government business at the 10¾-cent price which has heretofore been offered by the custom smelters but not by the primary producers, who have continued to stick to their 11½-cent price. There is talk of Argentine corn coming in and competing with American corn near the seaboard, and a great deal of bearish talk in the hide trade about the South American hides which, shut off from their normal European market, may come here and depress the sensitive hide price structure. All in all, it is a picture which very few people a year ago would have expected to see during a major European conflict.

Two news items about British security sales may have offset each other as market influences. It was revealed that British holdings of U. S. Steel common, which were some 367,000 shares 15 months ago, and had dropped to 236,000 at the end of last March, have now melted away to only 48,000, indicating the sale here of no less than 194,000 shares in the last three months, but also indicating that there's very little now left to sell. This would seem to mean that pressure which in the last quarter has caused Steel to do slightly poorer than the general market, will now lighten.

On the other hand, there was reported a liberalization of the British rules for sale by private British subjects of American securities here. This may have some connection with the new channelling of virtually all sterling transactions through the blocked accounts, but it also might lead to faster British selling in this market.

Await German Attack

Now that the Democratic convention is out of the way, the outstanding news the market awaits is the German attack on Britain—if it comes. That might cause a break-out either way, or when it actually came it might not be a strong market influence at all, having been so long anticipated and its worst possibilities discounted. Maybe the Germans will attack Gibraltar first. Everybody is a strategist these days in Wall Street.

The new capital issues market didn't do so well as last week, sales being only round $70,000,000, mostly one large issue, against $115,000,000 the previous week. First Boston's International Paper issue of $32,000,000 was postponed, and is now the major item on the books; and it looks possible that the big activity in new offerings may subside as fast as it arose.

The Treasury offering of $600,000,000 of 2¼s was over-subscribed 11 times and so allotments ran round nine per cent, it being very "rich" and going promptly to a premium of over two points. The next issue will probably not be so sweet for investors; incidentally, the next issues will probably be "guaranteeds" of such Treasury filials as the Commodity Credit Corporation, which recently had a $500,000,000 increase in authorized borrowing power, and the RFC.

Steel Firm Profits

CLEVELAND (AP)—National Malleable & Steel Castings Co., reported net profit for the June 29 quarter of $148,132, equal to 31 cents a share. This compared with $470,625, or 97 cents, in the preceding quarter and $32,169, or 7 cents, in the comparable 1939 quarter.

Steel Output Holds Steady At 88 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Most districts showed only minor changes in steel making during the past week, leaving the national average unchanged at 88 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

"Last year," says the report," operations were climbing rapidly, advancing 6 points to 56½ per cent.

"Domestic buying still is active, but in some cases—principally in lighter products—previous heavy coverage is causing consumers to withdraw at least temporarily from the market. In sheets and strip, for example, substantial specifications had been entered in recent weeks against contracts placed this spring and there is now less occasion for buyers to order ahead.

Rise in Demand Expected

"Improved demand from several sources is indicated for coming weeks. These include the automotive industry, railroads, building and heavy engineering construction and the defense program.

"Automobile production declined about 9,000 units to 53,020 last week, influenced by model changes which will restrict output for several weeks. Late August is expected to see an upward trend in assemblies, with a number of plants scheduled to be back in production early next month.

"British purchases continue to dominate iron and steel export business, orders from England having expanded further so far this month. Demand from South America has been sluggish recently, caused not only by heavy buying early this year but also by the disappearance of certain European markets for South American products.

"Orders for manufacture of defense equipment still are relatively light, although aircraft builders and government shops continue important outlets for certain steel products, particularly specialties. More than 4,000 tons of heavy plates will be required for the 627 light army tanks placed recently with American Car & Foundry Co.

Tin Plate Output

"Tin plate production was off 3 points last week to 75 per cent. This partly reflects plant vacations, since specifications are holding. Prospects for heavier export demand are regarded favorable.

"Iron foundry operations show some seasonal slackening, but merchant pig iron shipments compare favorably with the June rate, being slightly heavier in some districts. A higher melt is indicated for August."

Mills continue inactive in scrap buying, pending absorption of material on previous orders, and prices in dealer trading continue to settle. The steelworks scrap composite was off 41 cents last week to $18.42.

Still Higher Production Level Likely for Machinery Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although foreign war orders have greatly stimulated the production of many types of machinery, the domestic armament program assures a still higher production level, observes the Standard Statistics Company. Large numbers of power tools and diesel engines and large amounts of boiler equipment and heavy machinery will be required, necessitating near-capacity operations. Overhead costs will be spread, permitting unusually high profits in many divisions of the industry.

If the war should end unexpectedly, a short period of uncertainty might result, although our own armament program would quickly absorb any excess of production which might become available in certain lines. With the exception of the agricultural machinery and oil equipment divisions, second half profits should equal or exceed the large profits of the first half.

As recently constructed facilities are placed in operation and additional mechanics and apprentices are trained, the capacity of the machine tool industry is gradually increasing, and a higher rate of output is assured over the remainder of 1940.

Tool Companies Big Backlogs

This situation is made possible by the large order backlog, which in the instance of most power tool companies, is sufficient to maintain near-capacity shipments well into 1941. Exports of industrial machinery in the first four months of 1940 totaled $136,000,000, or considerably higher than the 1939 rate. Foreign orders accounted for almost 50 per cent of the machine tool backlog, but two factors will minimize the bad effects of cancellations, if the war ends soon.

First, the recipients of most foreign orders have been protected against a possible cancellation by the deposit in this country of cash sufficient to cover the order, with the final payment due on delivery to the shipping dock. Second, the rapid acceleration of the domestic armament program has created a large new market for power tools and there is no doubt that any tools which might be made available by foreign cancellations would readily be absorbed.

The machine tool operating rate so far this year has averaged more than 93 per cent of capacity, compared with an average of around 60 per cent a year earlier. In addition, it must be noted that plants have been expanded considerably since last year, and that the year-to-year comparisons of actual production are even more favorable, because of the greater capacity this year.

With industry capacity and shipments increasing and selling prices firm, conditions are ideal for the realization of record earnings, far above 1937 levels, if excess profits taxes are not too burdensome.

Boiler Companies Active

Sharply higher demand for boilers, superheaters, compressors, evaporators and other equipment for steam power generation has greatly stimulated the rate of output and has also built a substantial backlog of orders. Recent demand has originated mainly from the utilities and industrial sources, although orders from the merchant shipbuilding industry and the Navy have been gradually increasing. Because of the large numbers of ships under construction and the ambitious plans for expansion of the Navy, the outlook is distinctly favorable to a further increase in marine demand.

If the proposed armament program is put into full operation, a substantial expansion of utility and industrial power facilities is probable, with demand for equipment accompanying the gradual step-up of armament output. Accordingly, the principal producers may look forward to operations, sales, and profits over the remainder of 1940 equalling or bettering the fairly high levels of early this year.

New Highs for Diesel Output

The naval and merchant marine expansion programs have been major factors in stimulating diesel production this year, but they are by no means the only sources of greater demand. Output for 1940 will include 109 diesel engines to be used in U. S. Army tanks, and indications point to much larger orders from this source in 1941, as the program for modernizing our army proceeds.

In oil well pumping, compressor operation, and small electric generator sets, diesels are being used in increasing numbers, while substantial gains have been made in the transportation field in the past few months.

There are now about 70 diesel railroad switching engines on order for domestic use, against no orders for steam switchers. Eight diesel passenger locomotives compare with 50 steam locomotives on order, including 20 designed for either passenger or freight use.

Thus, the railroads have been rather completely won over to the use of diesels for switching, and steady progress is being made by diesels in the passenger field. Invasion of the freight locomotive field is soon to begin, with indications suggesting that orders will soon be placed for three diesel locomotives especially designed for freight service.

The use of diesels in trucks has proceeded slowly, except in heavy trucks used to transport sand and similar bulk materials and in the long haul freight trucks. Rapid gains have been made in the bus field, however, with installations sharply stimulating sales of diesels. Industry output is estimated at 3,000,000 horsepower this year, compared with 2,144,000, the former high, in 1939.

Farm Tractor Sales Increased

Reflecting the introduction late last year of a new line of tractors by International Harvester, as well as the addition of new small tractors by that company, Ford, and others, sales in the fiscal year to end October 31, have run well ahead of a year earlier. Sales of other agricultural equipment and implements have shown smaller gains, while export of agricultural machinery, after increasing sharply in the earlier months of 1940, are understood to have evened off in recent weeks. The sales gain for the industry as a whole over 1939 is believed to have been between 15 per cent and 20 per cent.

Farm income, including larger benefit payments, is estimated at $9,000,000,000 for 1940, against $8,518,000,000 in 1939, and the excellent collection experience of recent months should be continued over the rest of the year.

New buying will probably continue moderately ahead of 1939, although war uncertainities affecting the prices of grains are undoubtedly causing some hesitation in placing orders for new equipment.

Machinery producers, however, are realizing smaller profit margins on the lighter equipment, which is being bought in greater quantity this year than ever before, and export business is less profitable as a result of losses in transferring foreign currencies to dollars. As a consequence, earnings of the leading farm equipment manufacturers for the fiscal year to end October 31, 1940, may top the levels of a year before by only a small margin.

Cotton Spinning Is At 87 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during June at 87.1 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 89.4 per cent during May this year and 82.2 per cent during June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 totaled 24,752,022, of which 21,942,708 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,805,780 and 22,217,302 for May this year, and 25,546,376 and 21,788,286 for June last year.

Active spindle hours for June totaled 6,900,401,928, or an average of 279 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,039,565,765 and 324 for May this year, and 7,395,169,097 and 289 for June last year.

Wm. Wrigley, Jr. Earnings In Quarter Hold Steady

CHICAGO (AP)—Wm. Wrigley, Jr., company reported consolidated net earnings for the three months ended June 30 were $2,342,848, equal to $1.17 a share on the capital stock.

This compared with a net profit of $2,365,654 or $1.18 a share in the corresponding period last year.

Net profit for the six months ended June 30 totaled $4,800,653, equal to $2.40 a share, as compared with $4,559,009, or $2.28 a share in the corresponding period last year.

Heads Insurance Unit

© Bachrach

Harper R. Dowell

Of the Stuart D. Warner Agency of the New England Mutual Life has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Life Underwriters Association of the City of New York, Inc.

New Issues Exceed $100,000,000 Second Successive Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The machinery for distribution of new security issues continued to function smoothly during the week ended July 18, public offerings totaling $117,870,000, Poor's Publishing Company reported today. It was the second successive week that new offerings have exceeded $100,000,000.

It was an active week for corporate financing, but only 18 per cent of the total represented a demand for new money. The remainder of the issues were for the purpose of refunding existing obligations. Offerings of public utility securities reached their highest level of the year to date.

Comparison of the week's financing follows:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$15,541,000	$4,903,000	$14,668,000
Public Util.	62,660,000	34,500,000	33,050,000
Railroad	6,460,000	7,993,000	7,575,000
Industrial	20,000,000	70,000,000	85,000,000
Miscellanes.	9,500,000		1,196,000
Stock	3,709,000	6,843,497	50,444,750
Total	117,870,000	124,043,497	191,933,750

Steel Scrap Use Up 14 Per Cent in June

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap jumped to 3,482,000 gross tons in June, an increase of 14 per cent from 3,061,000 tons in May, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel said. This compared with 2,221,000 in June last year.

In the first half of the year domestic use expanded to 18,212,000 tons from 13,214,000 in the comparable 1939 period.

Exports thus far in the year averaged 230,467 tons monthly, against an average of 295,965 tons in 1939, the institute said.

Royal Dutch Quits Hague For Curacao

NEW YORK (AP)—The trek of refugees from war-shattered Europe had a "big business" representative in the vast Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., which in a formal announcement said its next shareholders' meeting would be held at Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, on July 30.

It will be the first stockholders' meeting since the Nazi invasion of Holland, and so far as is known here, the first to be held outside its old home office in the Hague. It will signify virtual completion of hastily worked out plans for transfer of headquarters from the Hague to the little Dutch island in the Caribbean.

Flight of humans from the embattled continent has been going on a long time and there has been a great outward flow of gold and other treasure, but the general impression in industrial quarters today was that Royal Dutch's trans-Atlantic shift of a vital part of its organization, marked the first inclusion of an important corporate power in the refugee sweep.

Best known of the Netherlands business enterprises, the Royal Dutch carries the somewhat ponderous title of "Royal Dutch Co. for the Working of Petroleum Wells in the Netherlands Indies."

American financiers familiar with the corporation's history, the world scope of its operations and its close identity with Holland's development as an industrial and financial power, said they were sure that nothing less than the world-shaking cataclysm that has befallen Europe would have induced the Royal Dutch managers to transfer vital parts of its control from the Hague to the new world.

A balance sheet released with the company's call for the stockholders' meeting showed Royal Dutch had resources amounting to 1,104,072,136 florins as of Dec. 31, 1939. The florin, was last quoted in the foreign exchange market at around 53 cents in terms of the dollar. This was just before the country was invaded in May.

As a reminder of the complications and threatened questionable claims of ownership of Royal Dutch shares growing out of the German invasion, the company's announcement contained this warning:

"The directors wish to call particular attention to the fact that rights of ownership can only be exercised in conformity with the royal decree of May 24, 1940, also Curacao trading with the enemy act of May 11, 1940 . . ."

Penick & Ford Net Off

Penick & Ford, Ltd., and subsidiary reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $190,146, equal to 52 cents a share on capital stock against $277,951 or 75 cents a share in the March quarter and $285,871 or 77 cents a share in the June quarter last year. The company makes corn and other food products. Principal plants are in Louisiana, Georgia, Iowa and New York.

The Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section July 27, 1940

TOO MANY SEAMEN
By Richard Hallet
An appeal for training seamen to man the new cargo ships the U. S. Maritime Commission is turning out at the rate of 50 a year.

COLORADO COUNTS ITS GAINS UNDER CARR
By John H. Shippey
An appraisal of the administrative feats of the man who forsook a private law practice to become Colorado's Chief Executive.

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR'S NEW POST
By Henry Albert Phillips
Some political, economic, social and geographical aspects of the Duke's appointment as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

THE EPIC OF TVA
By R. H. Markham
A first-hand description of what the Federal Government has accomplished on the site of its famous power project.

SHACK DWELLERS: PIONEERS OF 1940?
By Harlan Trott
An insight into the problem of rural roadside slums and what should be done about it.

TABLETS OF TEL-EL-AMARNA
By Albert F. Gilmore
Out of his knowledge of Bible lands, Dr. Gilmore writes a lively account of events of old as told in the correspondence of two kings.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Auto Concerns Rush Work On New Models

DETROIT, July 22 (AP) — The motorcar plants now in the midst of the annual changeover to new models are making every effort to swing back into production as rapidly as possible, says Ward's Reports in its current issue, but some may be delayed by the scarcity of toolmakers.

Practically without exception, says the trade publication, sales during the first third of July were "surpassingly good. . . . It is entirely possible to anticipate that July registrations, when finally compiled will prove better than those of June. Although this has happened once before since model introductions began in the fall—during 1937—it is abnormal, and it is the more abnormal now because this year's model span is much nearer its end than in 1937.

"General belief is that much of the steam behind the present advance is due to prevailing belief that car prices are destined to go up in 1941. . . . Also of import is the stimulating effect of the rearmament program. Industrial payrolls are gaining as a result of this program, and money is freer."

Commenting more directly on the arms program, Ward's says:

"Belief is expressed in well-informed Detroit circles that it may be as long as a year before any concrete evidences of fruition of the rearmament program may be manifested. . . . The problems involved are so immense and the program so tremendous that there can be no thought of overnight accomplishment."

In its survey of activities of the various plants, the publication says:

"It now appears that the widely heralded Ford '6' is destined for actual production in the next several weeks. It is said to be the 'L' head job that has long been under test. Its approximate dimensions are 3 3-16 inch bore by 4 stroke. This job is to be interchangeable, thus permitting the installation of a 6-75 HP, 8-85 HP or 9-95 HP in the different chasses.

"It is also reported that the tractor 4-cylinder engine is to be offered in a light delivery unit, thus providing a four, a six and two eight-cylinder engines for the various Ford vehicles."

Warner & Swasey To Offer Common Stock to Public

CLEVELAND, July 21 (AP)—Warner & Swasey Co., manufacturers of machine tools and astronomical instruments, announced today a proposed recapitalization designed to place some of the concern's closely-held stock into public hands.

President Charles J. Stilwell announced stockholders would be asked Aug. 20 to approve increasing the common stock from an authorized 300,000 shares of $5 par value to 1,000,000 shares of no par, and to exchange each share into three of the new common.

There are now outstanding 248,245 common shares, largely owned by relatives or heirs of Worcester Reed Warner and Ambrose Swasey, who founded the business 60 years ago with $6,000 paid-in capital. Some heirs "plan to dispose of a part of their holdings largely for tax reasons or purposes of diversification," the company said.

It is planned to distribute the stock through a group headed by Smith Barney & Co., New York. The company also proposes to retire its 13,502 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred through redemption or exchange for new common.

Corporate Earnings Per Share Reported

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	Quarter Ended June 30 1940	1939
Amer. Brake Shoe	$.75	$.57
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	2.40	2.16
Budd Mfg.	.34	.04
Container Corp.	.70	.01
Continental Steel	.54	1.06
du Pont	2.02	1.73
Eaton Mfg.	1.38	.80
Harbison-Walker	.37	.11
Hercules Powder	1.08	.79
Johns-Manville	1.15	1.12
Mathieson Alkali	.51	.16
National Biscuit	.31	.39
Penick & Ford	.52	.77
Republic Steel	.47	*1.06
Texas Gulf Sulphur	.64	.48
Westinghouse Electric	2.17	1.49
	6 Months Ended June 30	
Atlantic Refining	1.87	.40
Beech-Nut Packing	3.34	2.50
Caterpillar Tractor	1.86	1.08
Corn Products Ref.	1.40	1.42
General Electric	.90	.57
Libbey-Owens-Ford	2.06	1.06
Magma Copper	1.76	1.56
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	4.20	1.71

*On second preferred.

Retail Advertising Volume Continues to Hold Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Retail newspaper advertising volume holds steady, according to a report released by Advertising Age.

Total retail advertising volume in the newspapers of the 81 reporting cities in the week ended July 13 was 15,378,129 lines, the publication says, a decrease of about 100,000 lines—one-sixth of 1 per cent—from the 15,467,482 lines carried by the same newspapers during the corresponding week of 1939.

For the 28-week period since the beginning of the year, however, retail newspaper advertising totaled in the 81 measured cities 529,898,583 lines, an increase of almost 8,000,000 or 1.5 per cent over the corresponding 1939 total of 521,960,382 lines.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 47-43	108.8	108.8	108.8
5 2⅜s 47-45 reg	108.22	108.22	108.22
1 2½s 53-49	105.11	105.11	105.11
1 2¾s 54-51	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 2½s 53-51	103.5	103.5	103.5
5 2⅛s 56-54	102.4	102.4	102.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	104.4	104.4	104.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
70 Aleghany cv 5s 44	87¾	87	87⅝
6 Alleghany cv 5s 49	74	74	74
32 Alleghany 5s 50 st	42	41	42
1 Am & For P5s 2030	49½	49½	49½
1 AMIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Am T&T 5½s 43	106½	106⅝	106½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	106	106	106
2 Arm Del 4s '57	101	100¾	100¾
3 Arm Del 4s '55	101	101	101
6 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105¼	105⅜
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
28 A C Line 1st 4s '52	70½	70¼	70½
4 A C Line clt 4s '52	61	61	61
2 A C Line 5s '45	65½	65½	65½
5 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	30	28	30
28 B&O 95 st A	28½	28⅛	28⅛
2 B&O 95 st C	32	32	32
3 B&O 96 st F	28¼	28	28¼
16 B&O cv '60 st	12⅛	12	12
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	67	67	67
5 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	131¼	131¼	131¼
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	100	100	100
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103	103	103
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106½	106¼	106½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '70	104¼	104⅛	104¼
95 Boston&Me 5s '67	70	68	68½
89 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	54⅜	53¾	53¾
26 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	69	67¾	67⅞
3 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 st	54¼	54	54
64 Boston&Me 5s '55	71½	70	71⅛
48 Boston&Me 5s '55	54¼	53¾	53¾
6 Boston&Me 5s '67	45	45	45
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111½	111½	111½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94½	94	94
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	84½	84½	84½
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¾	81	81
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82½	82½	82½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	97	97	97
1 Can Pac 5s '54	65	65	65
1 Can Pac 4s perp	49½	49½	49½
2 Can Fcundry 6s '41	97	97	97
4 Can Foundry 5s '41	75	75	75
4 Can of Ca cn 5s '45	5⅛	5	5
1 Can N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108	108	108
1 Can Pac 5s '60	45½	45½	45½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 Champion P&F4¼s'50	104½	104½	104½
6 C&O 4½s '92	126	126	126
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99½	99½	99½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87⅜	87	87
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	80½	80	80
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90	90	90
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	100½	100½	100½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅞	95¼	95⅞
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13	13	13
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	16	16	16
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	2	1⅞	2
3 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 CRI&P 4s '88	13½	13½	13½
9 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100	100	100
9 City of NY 3s '80	96	95¾	95⅞
6 CCC&StL 4½s'77	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	49	49	49
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75	74⅞	75
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	70	69⅞	70
1 Col&Co 4½s '80	26	26	26
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	105½	105½	105½
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105	104¾	105
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Coml Mackay I '69 ww	39	39	39
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	110	110
11 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	107	107	107
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105¾	106
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108	108	108
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	26	26	26
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	31½	31½	31½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	24	24	24
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Dayton P & L 3s '70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 D & R G West 5s '78	5¾	5⅝	6C
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	11	11	11
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	60	58⅞	58⅞
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	26	25¾	25¾
2 Erie & Jer 5s '55	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Fed L T 6s '52	103½	103½	103½
2 FirestoneTR 3½s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104Q
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	54	54	54
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76-D	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86⅝	86½	86½
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	94½	94½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78½	78½	78½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	67	67	67
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29½	29½	29½
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44¼	44½
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44¼	44½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	47	47
4 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40⅜	40	40⅜
1 Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	70	70	70
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45½	45	45
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42	42	42
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	9½	9¼	9¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49¼	49	49
5 Int Paper 5s '55	101	101	101
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	27½	27⅜	27⅜
1 Int T&T 5s '55	29½	29½	29½
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 K an Aw&Mich 4s '90	86½	86½	86½
3 K C South 5s '50	64½	64½	64½
1 K C Term 4s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
7 Kresge Found 3s '50	102¼	102	102
7 Las Gas 5½s '53	48⅞	48¼	48¼
11 Lac Gas s '42	84	83⅞	84
2 Leh & N Y 4s '45	34	34	34
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 LehVal 4s 2003 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	102	102	102
1 Loews 3½s '46	102½	102½	102½
1 Lone Star Gas3½s'53	108	108	108
5 Long Is rfg 4s '49	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	92¼	92	92¼
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	95	95
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	33	30½	30½
5 McKesson&Rob5½s'50	93	93	93
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	110½	110½	110½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103	103	103
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 Mo-Ill 5s 59	76¼	76	76
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	25	25	25
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	12	12	12
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
2 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 78G	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Mob & O Montg 5s 47	22½	22½	22½
8 Mob&Ohio 5s 38	38	38	38
5 Mob & O 4½s 77	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
19 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101⅜	101	101
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	37⅞	37⅞
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31¾	31½	31⅝
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106¼	106	106
8 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	103¾	104
1 NO Tex&M5½s 54	35	35	35
2 NY & Erie 1st 4s '47	97	97	97
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	59	59
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¼	53	53
1 NYC 3¾s '46	80½	80½	80½
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	78½	78½	78½
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65¾	65½	65½
11 NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	55½	55¼	55¼
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48	48
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	30	30	30
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16½	16½	16½
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	14	14	14
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110½	110½	110½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4	4	4
1 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	109½	109½	109½
4 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
37 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59⅝	59¼	59⅜
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53¾	53⅜	53¾
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¼	47	47¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42½	42½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108½	108½	108½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117	117	117
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113	113	113
1 Pen P & L 4½s '74	107	107	107
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108	108	108
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103⅛	103¼
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90	89⅝	89¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97½	97	97
1 Pen RR 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	89½	89½
9 Pen RR 3¼s '52	86	85¾	86
2 Peref Marq 5s '56	87½	87½	87½
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109½	109½	109½
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110	110
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13	12¾	12¾
1 Phillips Pet 2¾s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 PCC&SL 5s '70A	105	105	105
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	98½	98½	98½
5 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	70⅞	70½	70½
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	97¼	97	97
6 Republic Steel 4½s61	99¼	99	99
4 RepublicSteel4½s '56	99⅜	99	99
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 StLPub Svc 5s '59	63	63	63
5 St L SW 5s '52 x	15½	15½	15½
1 SA&AA Pass 4s 43	66	66	66
2 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	28	28	28
1 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Seab A L cn 5s 45	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¾	96½	96½
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Socony-Vac 3s64	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	102	102	102
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	105½	105½	105½
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
11 Sou Pac 4½s 81	40¼	40¼	40¼
17 So Pac 4½s 69	40¾	40½	40⅝
7 So Pac rfg 4s 55	57¾	57¼	57¼
6 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	47½	47⅜	47⅜
5 South Ay 6½s 56	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	70¾	70½	70¾
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	55½	55¼	55¼
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105½	105½	105½
7 Tex Corp 3s 59	104⅜	104½	104½
5 Tex Pac P 1st 5s 2000	106½	106½	106½
112 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20⅞	19⅝	20½
4 Third Ave 4s 60	56½	55	56½
6 TideWatAssoO4½s 52	107	106⅞	107
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	105⅞	105¾	105¾
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	87	87	87
1 West Shore 4s 2361	49	49	49

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47	47	47
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	124	124	124
5 Westn Md 4s '52	84⅜	84¼	84⅜
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	108	108	108
3 Western Un 5s '51	65½	65½	65½
3 Western Un 5s '60	65	65	65
2 Western Un 4½s '50	64	64	64
1 Wh & L E 4s '49	113½	113½	113½
20 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102	101¾	102
7 Wis Cen 4s '49	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	6	6	6
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	110½	110½	110½
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105	105¼
2 YoungS&T cv 4s '48	103¾	103¼	103¼

Foreign Bonds

7 Abitibi P&U 5s '53	38⅜	37⅛	37⅞
5 Argentine 4½s '71	64¼	64	64¼
1 Aunstralia 4½s '56	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Belgium 6s '55	42	42	42
11 Brazil 8s '41	15¼	15	15
2 Brazil 8½s '26-57	12	12	12
13 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12½	12½	12½
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
1 Brisbane 5s '58	45	45	45
8 Budapest 6s '62	7⅛	7	7⅛
2 Buen A 4½s '77	43¾	43¾	43¾
9 Canada 5s '52	89⅝	89	89
2 Canada 4s '60	80	80	80
25 Canada 3s '68	71½	71½	71½
1 ChileMtgBk6s62asd	10	10	10
2 Chile 6s '60asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5 Chile 6s '61asd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s '61) Fef asd	11½	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	22½	22½	22½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	23¼	23¼	24¼
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	24	23¾	24
1 Cordoba City 7s '57	49	49	49
2 Cuba 5½s '53	103	103	103
1 Cuba 4½s '77	54½	54½	54½
2 Denmark 6s '42	34½	34½	34½
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	45	45	45
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65	18	17⅞	17⅞
17 Ger Govt 7s '49	22¾	21¾	22½
1 Haiti 6s '52	71	71	71
9 Hung Munic 7s '46	6⅝	6⅜	6½
8 Italy Pub Utl 7s '52	30⅞	30½	30½
9 Italy 7s 1951	50	49⅜	49⅜
2 Japan 6½s '54	86½	86½	86½
1 Japan 5½s '65	66	66	66
5 Kreuger&T5s'59ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Mendoza (Prov) 4s '54	53	53	53
1 Met Water 5½s '50	45	45	45
11 Milan City 6½s '52	32⅞	32	32
2 Norway 4½s '65	77½	77½	77½
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Panama 6s '63A st asd	52½	52½	52½
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	7	7	7
2 Peru 6s 1961	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1 Rio r do Sul 7s '66	9	9	9
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8½	8¾	8¾
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	20	20	20
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	31½	31½	31½
10 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	9½	9½	9½
2 Westph Un El P 6s '53	15	15	15

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 1,732,000; previous day, 1,962,000; week ago, 3,080,800; year ago, 4,889,000; two years ago, 9,439,600; Jan. 1 to date, 913,747,050; year ago, 926,107,350; two years ago, 1,015,944,180.

xin—Ex-Interest. ct—Certificates.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2d Inc	9.74	10.36
Affiliated F Inc	2.30	2.52
Amerex Hold	12.25	13.75
Am Business Shrs	2.66	2.94
Am Gen Equip Inc	.24	.28
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	12.85	13.82
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	19.44	21.02
Bullock Fund	11.125	12.00
Can Inv Fund	2.35	3.15
Century Shrs Tr	22.70	24.40
Dividend Shrs	.98	1.06
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.93	17.11
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.25	20.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.86	16.00
Fund Investors Inc	13.94	15.15
Gen Capital	24.47	26.31
Gen Investors Tr	4.31	4.70
Incorp Investors Tr	12.62	13.57
Inst. Sec. Bank Insurance	1.15	1.27
Maryland Fund	3.05	4.15
Mass Invest Tr	16.94	18.22
Mutual Invest	8.66	9.46
Nation Wide Voting	.98	1.12
Nation Wide Stk Fund	9.83	10.60
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	11.95	12.72
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.15	7.00
Repub Invest Fund	2.80	3.16
Spencer Trask Fund	13.07	13.87
Stand Util Inc	.28	.34
State Street Invest	57.00	59.75
Supervised Shares	8.08	8.78
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.48	.53
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.68	.77
Wellington Fund	12.21	13.45
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.34	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.10	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.33	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.57	...
Diversified Tr C	3.10	...
Diversified Tr D	4.95	5.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.45	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.17	4.91
Nation Wide Sec	3.15	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.89	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.40	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.35	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.98	...
Repres Tr Shrs	8.71	9.21
Super of Am Tr AA	2.15	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.875	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.97	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.25	2.00
First Boston Corp	15.50	17.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks Liq. value	Sales price
B-1 25.89	28.34	S-1 21.54	23.63
B-2 20.01	21.96	S-2 10.55	12.08
B-3 13.38	14.68	S-3 7.25	8.04
B-4 6.38	7.02	S-4 2.91	3.29
Preferred Stocks			
K-1 13.47	14.76	K-2 7.74	8.56

Bank and Insurance Stocks

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	33¾	35¾
Bank of Man (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Bank of N Y (14)	310	319
Bankers Tr (2)	49	51
Bklyn Tr (4)	73	77
Cen Han Bk&Tr(4)	90	93
Chase Nat (1.40)	29¾	31¾
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	43¼	45¼
Commercial (8)	165	171
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12½	14
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	48½	49½
Empire Tr new (3)	41½	45
Empire Tr (.60)	1.25	2.00
First Nat (Bos) (2)	41¾	43¾
First Natl (100)	1625	1665
Guaranty Tr (12)	272	277
Irving Tr (.60)	11	12
Manuf'ctrs Tr (2)	32½	34½
Manuf'rs Tr pf (2)	50¾	52¾
Natl City (1)	24½	26
N Y Trust (5)	97½	100½
Public (1½)	28½	30
Title G&T	2¾	3¾
Insurance Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	112	116
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	45¾	47¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28	29½
Am Equit (1)	18¼	19¾
Am Ins Nwk (1.2a)	12½	14
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	41½	43½
Am Reserve (1½)	15	16½
Am Surety (2½)	45¾	47¾
Automobile (1a)	33¼	35¼
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	580	598
Carolina (1.30)	28	29½
City of N Y (1.20)	21¾	23¼
Comm Gen Lif (.80)	24¼	26¼
Contin Cas (1.20)	32½	34½
Fid & Dep (4)	107	113
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8	9¼
Frank

'Smash and Carry' Plan Of Nazis Already at Work

Continued from Page 1

000 to 4,200,000 tons in the Balkans and in Poland. None of the other territories has a surplus of cereals. They are all dependent on imports.

This year the situation may be even more complicated because the Balkans expect a harvest of 25 per cent or more below normal, while Poland is still suffering from the consequences of war and occupation.

That leaves a deficit of some 7,000,000 tons in normal times, and about 8,000,000 in 1940-41. German officials, however, have indicated that the reserve stored before the outbreak of the war was enough to make good the German deficit of one year.

Coal: Nations in the German sphere have to import 55,000,000 tons of coal annually. Only Germany and Poland have sizable surplusses. According to figures of export and import before the war, the countries that fall in one way or another under the Nazi economic system have between 40,000,000 and 48,000,000 tons of coal to spare. That would still leave the sphere short of 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons.

Oil: The above figures are based on peacetime conspmption, war needs being considerably greater. The requirements of gasoline in a war are open to discussion. Figures given by experts vary from three to six times the peacetime consumption. Germany had to import more than 5,000,000 tons a year in peacetime. The rest of the nations in the German sphere need from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 tons. But there is only one country in the reach of Germany which has any surplus at all, Rumania. The most Rumania can spare of its steadily sinking output of 6,000,000 tons are 4,000,000 tons which would still leave a deficit of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons annually within the Nazi-ruled territory. Germany was estimated to have 5,000,000 tons of oil at the beginning of the war, which is estimated to have been reduced to about 2,000,000 tons. The campaign in Netherlands, Belgium, and France is estimated to have used up 2,000,000 tons of oil.

These figures show that needs of nations in the German sphere cannot be met by the resources of this territory as far as cereals, coal, and oil are concerned. From a brief survey of the resources of the individual countries it will appear that the German sphere is also lacking other vital commodities.

Germany

Coal is the commodity of which Germany has the most ample supply, and yet its surplus of coal has gone down because Germany is producing buna (synthetic rubber), synthetic gasoline, edible fat, and many other substitutes. That is why, since the Nazis came to power, the German coal consumption per capita has risen 50 per cent in five years. The German surplus of coal has dwindled from almost 50,000,000 to slightly over 30,000,000 tons a year.

Iron: Before the outbreak of the war Germany imported more than 20,000,000 tons of iron a year, an amount which it could not get from Sweden alone and that is why the blockade has drawn heavily on Germany's reserves. With the conquest of Luxemburg and France, the Reich is in a position to fill its needs and probably even to supply vassal states with enough iron to carry on.

Other Raw Materials: Germany needs 100,000 tons of rubber while its buna production reaches 40,000 tons at the best. Germany proper alone has to import 439,000 tons of manganese, 91 per cent of its lead consumption, 36 per cent of its zinc, and almost 100 per cent of bauxite. Before the war its imports came from Hungary (470,000 tons), Yugoslavia (400,000 tons), France 90,000 tons), Greece (80,000 tons), and the Netherlands East Indies (130,000 tons). It has to buy 75 per cent of the pyrites, 60 per cent of the copper, 3,000,000 tons of timber, and considerable quantities of foodstuff or agricultural supplies.

Italy

Up to now no clear indication has been given as to how the German and Italian spheres of influence may be divided. The share of war booty Il Duce has received so far has been as small as the risk he has taken. How generous Herr Hitler will be toward Rome cannot be forecast.

For the duration of the war, Italy has to be treated on the same basis as Germany itself, as far as provisions are concerned, and Italy's needs are considerable. Only a small percentage of Italy's imports came from its colonies, almost 20,000,000 tons coming from overseas. The German system in Europe leaves very little for Italy. Foodstuff which Italy urgently needs can only be purchased in the Balkans where it must share the produce with Germany, and possibly also with Russia.

Italy already has been taking 40 per cent of the Balkans' wheat export (852,000 tons) 63 per cent of their rye, 12 per cent of their corn, 13 per cent of their peas and beans, 10 per cent of their wheat flour, 33 per cent of their timber, 20 per cent of their horses, and 34 per cent of their cattle.

Add to this that Italy needs rubber and gasoline which cannot be purchased in Europe at all.

Spain

Spain, too, expects "preferred treatment." It needs particularly foodstuffs, gasoline, and rubber, and is unlikely to contribute anything to the amount of raw materials required by other countries of the German sphere. For it will take Spain years to rebuild the destroyed factories and agricultural production.

France

Almost two thirds of the country is occupied by Germany and Italy and therefore has to be included in the economy of the Reich.

The population may get a short food allowance. The country will have to get as much in raw materials as the German territory gets or it will not be able to produce the finished products Germany expects to get from Alsace-Lorraine or the industrial section in Northern France.

The rest of France that has gone Fascist will be better off than any other vassal state, particularly if Herr Hitler should be able to drive France into active hostilities against Britain.

Some of France's vital imports are phosphates, 4,000,000 tons; cereals, 900,000 tons; cereals for fodder, 1,700,000 tons; oil seeds, 1,000,000 tons; sugar, 400,000 tons; coal, 35,000,000 tons; copper, 150,000 tons, and lead, 80,000 tons.

Denmark

Denmark cannot fulfill its destination in the German sphere as a giant factory of bacon, butter, eggs, and meat, unless it receives the necessary amount of fodder. The country has to import 750,000 tons of fodder, 670,000 tons of oil cake, 300,000 tons of oil seeds, and even under favorable conditions it imports about 350,000 tons of grain.

This year the wheat harvest is said to be very poor; from 50-75 per cent below normal in certain districts of the country. The 250,000 tons of gasoline which the Germans found in Denmark and used for the attack against Norway presumably have been consumed long ago, and the 50,000 cars in the country as well as the factories have to be supplied from Germany.

Norway

Norway had reserves of 200,000 tons of gasoline at the time of the invasion but a considerable amount of it has been bombed and exploded by the British. Nevertheless, 2,500 tractors owned by the Norwegians and hundreds ordered from Germany were working day and night to make up for lost time in the spring sowing. The gasoline for this purpose has been supplied by Germany.

The ore output depends largely on imports of crude ore, Norway's reserves of mineral being very poor. At the time of the invasion, the Norwegian whaler fleet was on high seas and not a single boat returned home. The whale oil accounted for a substantial part of the country's fat supply and 150,000 tons were supposed to go to Germany.

The Netherlands may supply Germany with 100,000 tons of oil, 25,000 tons of bacon, 60,000 tons of butter, 70,000 tons of cheese, 800,000 tons of fertilizer, and 150,000 tons of vegetables, provided the country gets more than 1,000,000 tons of cereals, phosphates, oil cakes, oil seeds, fuel, and minerals.

Belgium

Belgium may prove very helpful for the production of steel and all kinds of heavy industry. But the iron deposits are almost nill and more than 90 per cent of the raw materials has to be imported. Along with it go large quantities of cereals, potatoes, cheese, fish, rubber, copper, and gasoline, as well as oil seeds which Belgium has to import.

The Balkans

The Balkans are not yet part of the German Reich. Whether they will become so remains to be seen. Here the Russian, German, and Italian spheres of influence meet. Germany and Italy at present are practically dividing among them the exports of the Balkans. Germany takes from no Balkan country less than 50 per cent of the export, and together with its occupied territories, the figures go up to 70 per cent.

Conclusion

The survey would indicate that establishment of the new Nazi economic order in Europe inevitably must bring the German sphere into more or less violent opposition to the rest of the world, when Germany seeks to make good the deficiencies in raw materials on its own terms.

Shaving a Soldier And Currency, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An example of how Germany treats its "protected" and conquered peoples comes from Slovakia.

Barbers in Bratislava are stated to have put notices in their windows saying: "German soldiers shaved free of charge."

The reason is that the barbers' usual charge is two crowns. But the Germans are allowed to pay in their own currency. If the soldier puts down one mark, nominally worth 10 crowns, he gets eight crowns change. When the barber goes to the German-controlled banks to change his mark into his own currency, he gets not ten crowns, but only seven. So that the net result of the shaving transaction for the barber is one crown to the bad.

Mexican Candidate Votes

Wide World

Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho

The General is seen casting his ballot in the bitter Mexican Presidential election July 7, in which he was the Government-supported candidate. Official results of the election have not been announced. The scene is in Mexico City.

Americas Are Asked to Aid Anti-Fascists in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Nineteen American educators and churchmen today announced transmission of a message to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and head of the American delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers now in session in Havana, Cuba, calling for co-operation of all American governments and relief agencies for the extension of protection to, and evacuation of, anti-Fascist refugees now in France.

Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, of Columbia University and Chairman of the New York Chapter of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, acting as spokesman for the group, said there were large numbers of anti-Fascist refugees who face vindictive acts by the totalitarian powers which have overrun France. This includes large numbers of Poles, Czechs, Austrians, Germans and Italians, he added.

Professor Rautenstrauch said he would fly to Havana on July 24 to seek support among the assembled delegates for the five-point program recommended by the group. The program urges:

1. That the Washington Administration immediately instruct the United States delegation to ropose that all American governments extend their protection at once to the anti-Fascist refugees in France, "whose lives are in danger," and that this protection be offered to all such refugees without distinction or discrimination.

2. That the American governments notify the French Government and governments of all belligerent nations of such offers of protection.

3. That diplomatic representatives of American governments in France be instructed to issue visas to the refugees permitting entrance temporarily or permanently into American countries issuing them.

4. That the refugees be transported to French occupied or Portuguese ports, transportation to be paid by American governments, Red Cross Societies and other interested agencies.

5. That a Commission consisting of representatives of the American Governments, Red Cross Societies, relief agencies, labor groups and other organizations to arrange the protection, evacuation and rehabilitation of the refugees.

Signers of the appeal were Dr. Rautenstrauch; the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary, Church Peace Union; Dr. Ruth Benedict, Columbia University; Prof. Franz Boas, Columbia University; Dr. J. McKeon Cattell, Editor of Science; Dr. Robert S. Lynd, Columbia University; Helen Merrell Lynd, author; Dean Charles M. McConn, New York University; Bishop Francis S. McConnell, Methodist Church; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University; Prof. Clyde R. Miller, Teachers College, Columbia University; Prof. S. A. Mitchell, University of Virginia; Dr. Roscoe Pulliam, President, Southern Illinois Normal University; Prof. Harlow Shapley, Harvard University; Dr. Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, New York City; Randall Thompson, Director of the Curtis Institute of Music; Prof. Harold C. Urey, Columbia University; Carleton Washburne, Superintendent of Schools, Winnetka, Ill., and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Former President, Mt. Holyoke College.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 4, Sept. 1
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 1.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m) Sept. 29.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 4, Sept 1.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 4, 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, July 28; Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 18, Sept. 15

Not to Quit Cabinet, Wallace Says Again

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 22 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, July 20 reaffirmed his previous statement that he does not plan to resign his post as Secretary of Agriculture.

"I believe Herbert Hoover remained in the Cabinet when he was campaigning for the Presidency, didn't he?" Mr. Wallace said.

Mr. Wallace, resting at his Des Moines home before returning to Washington, said he did not know yet what would be expected of him in the campaign.

French Coal Mines Ready

PARIS (AP) VIA BERLIN)—Ninety-five per cent of France's coal mines are ready to work and the country will not lack coal this winter if disrupted transportations can be restored, the office of the General Director of Mines reported.

United States Gold Hoard Now Totals $20,000,000,000

Continued from Page 1

mary enterprise. And, according to most reports, he has been more successful at gold mining than at most other branches of economic activity.

Still the world doesn't talk about a glut of gold as it used to talk about a shortage of gold. It talks about its maldistribution. Gold, as successive issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin bear witness, is converging upon the United States

The figures don't give the ratio of the various nation's takings of mined, or new gold, because the nations also absorb existing gold, such as metal in hoards and in former "sinks" of gold, as India, for example, is called. The figures give the changes in national reserves of gold. So we find that in 1934 the United States's share of national reserves was 40 per cent; in 1935, 45 per cent; 1936, 50 per cent; 1937, 53 per cent; 1938, 57 per cent; 1939, 65 per cent; mid-1940, 75 per cent. This shows eloquently enough how the United Staset is draining the world of its gold, old and new. The flooding of gold in America has risen so high indeed that in the month of June the imports totaled as much as is mined in a year by the entire world.

At this rate, obviously, the United States will eventually find itself owning all the world's monetary gold.

Exactly what the United States' share of the world's monetary gold should be, is not possible to compute. As good a yardstick as any is provided by the United States share of business activity. It is said that America does about 40 per cent of the world's business. Therefore, if the United States held 40 per cent of the world's monetary gold, there couldn't be any grounds for thinking that the United States was over supplied with gold.

On this basis the United States had gold in about the right ratio in 1934. And it has had, at a rapidly increasing rate, more than its fair share since 1934.

This is the problem as many Americans now see it—the maldistribution of gold in favor of the United States, and the prospect that maldistribution will get worse. Not too much gold in the world, but too much gold in the wrong place.

Bryan may or may not have made a problem out of a surfeit, even a surfeit as a result of the denudation of other countries. Such a situation, being just the opposite of the situation in the 90's, would have seemed like salvation. For the Bryanites thought of gold as wealth, and there couldn't be too much of that. But money habits have undergone a transformation since those days, and the glut of the metal within America is high up among American problems even in the minds of the old Bryanites of the mining west.

Next article will explain how the United States came to have this top-heavy stock of gold.

Outpouring at Mexican Polls Succeeds Rule by Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A democratic marvel occurred in Mexico City on July 7. The people turned out to vote. In a country where the tradition has been for years that Presidents are made "only by revolution or imposition," the spontaneous surge of the populace to the polls was a phenomenon never before seen here.

Three basic reasons for this are apparent. Th first of these is the repeated promise of President Cardenas to his people that they would have a fair and free election. Because of the people's belief in their President they took him at his word.

The second reason is that Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan is the strongest opposition candidate ever to appear in a Mexican election. He is vigorous and impelling, famous as a revolutionary general of the first calibre, and was as effective in a political as in a military campaign.

The third reason is that the Mexican public is tired of the political machine in power and desperately eager for a change This machine is composed of the Mexican Revolutionary Party (P. R. M.), the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.), and the National Farm Confederation (C N. C.). Despite many weedings by President Cardenas, the P. R. M. still contains many of the old Calles crowd of politicians who have been in power since the '20's. The C. T. M. swung, and remained, so far Left that it has not in the past year truly reflected the sentiments of the workers it represented. The C. N. C. is the least of the three elements, and also represented a Left wing ideology.

'Vivas' for Cardenas

The most spectacular phenomenon of Sunday's voting was that despite the public's registered protest against the Administration machine, the popularity of President Cardenas remained untarnished. He personally made a tour of the polling places, and at each stop was greeted with "Vivas!"

Men and women flocked about his car and many of them cried: "We want General Almazan! You promised a free election—give us General Almazan!" President Cardenas listened to their words and reassured them, "If you vote for him and he wins he will be the next President." These words were gleefully repeated by the Almazanistas throughout the day.

The President's personal popularity was the only element competing with the day's hero, General Almazan. It had long been observed by all analysts here that the Almazan standing with the people was great, but it was freely predicted that it would not be effective on election day since his followers would not turn out at the polls.

July 7 provided a complete refutation of this prediction. The Almazan colors of green were flying from windows, waving from busses, pinned on lapels and tied about sleeves. A Mexican variation on "the wearing of the green" was the order of the day in Mexico City, and it was worn by men and women of all classes. These people surged through the streets and about the polls in a disorderly mass which indicated their spontaneity as compared with the organized groups delivered at the polls by the Administration machine to support its candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho.

Shameful incidents occurred throughout the day as the Avila-camachistas and Almazanistas clashed. Fifty fatalities and more than 200 wounded resulted from these conflicts.

First clashes began with the struggle for control of the polls The Mexican law provides that whichever party first occupies and opens the polls is entitled to their control. Skirmishes throughout the city resulted, and in instances where Almazan followers were routed by armed opponents they opened voting places in a new spot.

The battle for the polls was succeeded by street rioting breaking out in successive spots. The first of these was before the C. T. M.'s newspaper, El Popular, where shouts of "Down with the Communists" were heard. In rapid succession riots occurred in front of the Post Office, in the University center, and later in the afternoon on Cinco de Mayo, one of the main streets leading to the National Palace.

The Cinco de Mayo demonstration s···elled to 10,000 persons, followers of General Almazan, who were angered at the useless bloodshed of the day and clamoring for "justice." For a brief time it was announced that their candidate would lead them in a march on the National Palace, but this was canceled and the General sent word asking them to go home. The infuriated crowd refused and started. leaderless, on their way. They were blocked by Federal troops, who opened fire as they attempted to storm the Zocalo and six dead and seven wounded was the result.

Appeal by President

Calm was restored only when President Cardenas himself visited the mob and walking among them asked them to go home and await the count of the day's voting. Again he told them that if their candidate had won he would become Mexico's next President. The crowd dispersed and by 8 o'clock all was calm.

Both candidates instantly claimed victory. Their followers were admonished to maintain calm until the official results of the counting on July 11 were made. However, on the night of July 11 the P. R. M. claimed a victory in the Federal District, with 173,851 for Avila Camacho, 36,246 for Almazan, and 1,078 for Sanchez Tapia. They claimed to have a five-to-one majority for Avila Camacho in the rest of the country.

Simultaneously, the Almazan party announced that their candidate had triumphed throughout the country and elected 150 of 172 candidates to the Chamber of Deputies. They stated that these candidates had been given their legal credentials and would open a Congress in Mexico City on Sept. 1, when General Almazan will be proclaimed President.

Each party made its own count of the ballots deposited in the polls it controlled. Such a procedure, which could not possibly be a full and legitimate count, indicates that Mexico has yet a long way to go in perfecting democratic processes But a democratic upsurge has occurred, the people for the first time are stirred with the zeal for exerting their will and it may be the people yet who will decide while the rival parties enter into conflict for control of their country during the next Presidential term of six years.

Say New Deal Spent Too Little

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The American Council on Public Affairs, holding that a long-range spending program was essential to a "sound national economy," contended today that the Roosevelt spending program had not been successful because it was begun too late and had not spent enough.

The conclusions were advanced in a survey by Arthur E. Burns and Donald S. Watson, of George Washington University. The Council is a private research organization.

"The spending policy of the 1930's," the Survey said, "must, indeed, stand indicted, not for what it has done but, rather, for its failure to develop the potential strength of the new fiscal technique. If public spending 'failed' in its goal of restoring relatively full employment, the responsibility must be placed in large measure on the method of handling this policy. . . .

"In a very real sense government blundered into the policy of public spending fo recovery. When other methods failed deficit spending was accepted, but only as a third or fourth choice. Deficit spending was inevitable in any case. . . . Government groped about with this policy, never sure that it would work, never convinced that the policy was desirabie. As a consequence, the policy of deficit spending has not been pushed vigorously enough to assure clear-cut success."

The writers contended that whatever prosperity may result from the preparedness program, depression is inevitable. "The bigger the war prosperity," they said, "The bigger the post-war depression."

Recent tax increases to help finance the defense program were termed "premature," because, the authors said, they levied taxes in advance of economic recovery. This, they added, would tend to retard recovery.

Children Give 'Show' For British Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Concerned with the plight of British children who must leave their homes and go to a far country for safety, six small Richmond girls on the 200 block of West 33rd Street, gave a benefit entertainment in their behalf. The $3.13 taken in will be presented to the Richmond Committee for the Care of Refugee Children. The benefit performance consisted of a puppet show and other acts. Refreshments and candy were sold to add to the fund.

Feeding Europe, Big Problem

Continued from Page 1

rializes, also may be persuasive. Indications here, however, suggest that if "total" war comes to Britain, the major portion of available funds may be required in the British Isles. At present, some Red Cross aid is going to the occupied Paris area and into Poland under close supervision.

The Commission for Polish Relief, reports that Germany and Italy, whether because it was to their interest or not, have cooperated widely with the Polish Comission's efforts to send food into Poland. Before Italy entered the war, according to Colonel Krueger, 1,500 tons of foreign foodstuffs were cleared through Genoa, transported by the Italian railways at half rates, carried through old Austria and Germany free of charge and free of duty and dropped at Polish warehouses

To Feed Poles, Not Germans

Three American representatives have now arrived in the Polish occupied territory to supervise the distribution of these foodstuffs to an estimated 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 Poles who face desperate hunger conditions, he said, adding that this supervision asures that the food will not fall into German hands.

Similarly, during the World War, the Commission for Relief in Belgium handled 13,000,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and did not lose a pound, Milton Brown, Executive Director of the Belgian Relief Fund, declared. While this meant constant private diplomatic efforts the work was successful. As an omen of similar success today, he announced that 10 men who worked in Belgium in the last war are again enlisted in the relief service.

Food Crisis Is at Hand

A few months ago the Polish Commission was able to purchase some few stocks in Rumania. Now Rumania is seen to be out of supplies, as a result, partially, of the Russian seizure of Bessarabia.

Since then, the Commission has been able to buy 400 tons of food, costing $50,000, in Lithuania, according to Col. William J. Donovan, president of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief. Lithuania, it seems, had stocks of meat, flour, cereals and fats which ordinarily would have gone to Britain, but were cut off by the German Baltic blockade.

Latest advices, however, say that whereas there may be a very few tons of foodstuffs left for sale in the Baltic countries—possibly in Latvia—the Lithuanian purchases took just about the last surplus foodstuffs for sale on the continent of Europe.

Only One U. S. Ship In Europe War Zone

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Maritime Commission reported July 20 that all United States merchant ships were out of the European combat zone with the exception of one vessel.

The last vessel, the Commission says, is the McKeesport, now unloading supplies for the American Red Cross at the French Mediterranean port of Marseilles. The McKeesport is expected to leave the Mediterranean for the United States, without cargo, some time this week.

The Exmoor, another American ship, cleared Gibraltar July 19.

The Commission ordered all ships to leave the Mediterranean and Black Sea "with the greatest possible dispatch" immediately after President Roosevelt, acting under the Neutrality Act, had proclaimed them combat zones.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

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Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., August 2.
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Yosemite (auspices Firch Church, Merced): Bowl, Yosemite National Park, 8 p. m., July 28.

London Belgians Observe Festival

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Belgians in London observed their national day of festival yesterday in restrained celebrations and many a fervent vive for their German-occupied homeland.

A wreath was placed on the cenotaph, the British Empire's memorial to its World War dead, by Belgian Ambassador Baron Emil de Cartier de Marchienne in the presence of 350 wounded Belgian soldiers and World War veterans.

High Belgian officials, escorted by Belgian military police nattily clad in blue uniforms with red and silver facings, marched alongside the war veterans from Parliament Square in Westminster to the ceremonies in Whitehall Street.

Afterwards service was held in a church.

Norse Escape Nazi Bullets to Canada

A CANADIAN EAST COAST PORT, July 22 (AP) — Twenty-three Norwegians reached a haven in Canada yesterday in a nine-ton herring smack in which they fled from northern Norway in the face of low-diving Nazi bombers that sprayed their vessel with bullets.

The captain spoke for the group that included his wife and children, his father, five brothers and their wives and children. Through an interpreter picked up at St. John's, Newfoundland, he recounted calmly the trials through which they had come since they fled from Tromsoe June 9.

The captain said he carried food and munitions for the British and Norwegian forces during the conflict in Norway and also transported gold and silver for his nation's banking institutions and therefore the Germans had marked him for "liquidation."

High-Rank Nazis Named

BERLIN, July 22 (AP Via Radio)—The German radio reported last night appointment as upper group leaders, highest rank in the elite storm troops, of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Chief Chancellery Minister Dr. Heinrich Lammers, and Martine Bormann, who is Chief of Staff to Deputy Rudolf Hess.

General Classified

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POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; summer rates $17 up; booklet advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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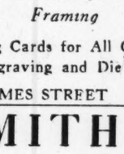

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Canada

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Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 — Kenilworth Ave. S.

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Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
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ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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E. R. Fisher Ltd.
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Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
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PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter
Ice Cream, Cheese
Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

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New Salon, 7¢ Bank Street — 2-3773
Ottawa's Foremost Permanent Wave Specialist

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For Splendid Satisfaction Be Woolnough Fitted
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
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Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
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Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

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JU. 4197-8

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250 Donlands Ave. — GE 1145

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London — Toronto — Hamilton — Windsor
Kitchener — St. Catherines — Peterborough
Brantford — Chatham — Stratford — Sarnia
Guelph — Woodstock — Elmira — Lucknow
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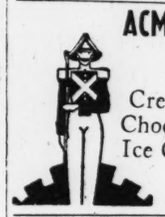

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Now Buy the Best for Less—In Our
SEMI-ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
Everything for Every Man
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

LADIES' DRESSES
$1.00
Plain, 1-piece, prints and Summer white cleaned and finished to perfection.
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver
COAL FUEL OIL — *DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and We ves
JUL. HEIM — 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from 3.95 to 9.00

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QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

FURS OF QUALITY by Grande & Marchand LIMITED
1450 St. Catherine Street W.

FLOWERS
A Name and Address worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
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1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
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Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages; week-ends a speciality. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London W 2 PADdington 3359

FLATS TO LET
LONDON—Furnished (3rd floor), 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom; £2.10.0 weekly. 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. VICtoria 3306.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215- £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W 14. Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES
LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 65 Packington Road, Acton, London, W 3.
CROWN LAUNDRY — FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE.
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES' RADIUS.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
LONDON. 74, Inverness Ter., W. 2—Attractive bed-sitting rooms; H. and C. basins; meals optional; minute Hyde Park, buses, tubes. BAY 5627

ROOMS TO LET
LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house; close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD 6150, 49 York Street, W. 1.
LONDON, Chelsea—Sitting room in lady's ground floor flat, suitable practitioner's office or for study. Box W-1587, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE ROOMS
LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly, from 6/6, weekly from 30/- inc. breakfast.

TAILORING
AYERST & DALE TAILORS — Naval, Military and Civil for the very best at moderate prices
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W 1. Gerrard 5187

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected — Valuations

England

LONDON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
SUITABLE GOODS — PERSONAL ATTENTION

PHONES — WARREN & CO'S — EUSTON 4245 etc.
GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GREGG & CO. LTD.
RAZORS, SCISSORS
KNIVES, TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON
(Continued)

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you
Mrs. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street, Kensington Church Street, W. 8

LONDON N.W.--Hampstead

BOWEN & MALLON
(Established 1905)
REMOVALS and STORAGE
FURNITURE RENOVATED
Estimates given on application
185-189 Finchley Road, N. W. 3. — Phone MAI: 0071

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

SUN BLINDS AWNINGS and GARDEN FURNITURE at BEARMANS
High Road, Leytonstone
Tel. Leytonstone 1131 (6 lines)

R. W. & I. Puddicombe
Station Broadway, Woodford Green
for
ECONOMICAL SUMMER FASHIONS

LONDON S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear — Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phone PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

The Personal Firm for the Best MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
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Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Up-to-Date Goods distinguished by Excellent Quality and moderate pricing
Agents for
REVELATION SUIT CASES
RESLAW HATS (for Women)
BATTERSBY HATS (for Men)
PIM BROTHERS LTD. GEORGES ST.

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL and CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18 Westmoreland Street

Switzers RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU MODERATE PRICES LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co. Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arita, Hachiro (hä'-chi'-rō' ä'-rē'-tä') — Foreign Minister of Japan.

Garrod, Air Vice Marshal A. G. R. (găr'-ŭd)—Britain's new Director of Empire Aviation Training.

Gigurtu, Ion (yon jė-gōōr'-tōō) — New Premier of Rumania.

Horinouchi, Kensuke (kĕn-sōō-kĕ hō-rē-nō-ōō-chi — even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Lorre, Peter (lôr'-ė)—Screen star.

Moldovanu, Victor (vēk'-tôr môl'-dō-vä'-nōō) — Chief of General Staff of Rumania's Single State Party.

Nicolescu, Gen. Constantine (kŏn'-stän-tēn' nē'-kō-lĕ'-skōō) — Rumania's new Minister of National Defense.

Noël, Léon (lā'-ôN' nō'-ĕl')— French armistice delegate and former Ambassador to Poland, now appointed French plenipotentiary for economic affairs in territory occupied by German troops.

Sima, Prof. Horia (hō'-ryä sē'-mä) — Leader of illegal pro-Nazi Iron Guard in Rumania.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bahamas (bȧ-hä'-mȧz, **or, especially in Great Britain and in the islands themselves,** bȧ-hä'-mȧz)—British colonial islands near the West Indies, to which the Duke of Windsor has been sent as Governor General.

Martinique (mär'-tĭ-nēk')—French colonial island in the Caribbean Sea.

Stokowski, Leopold (stō-kŏf'-skē) — Noted orchestra leader, who has organized an American Youth Orchestra.

Versailles (Fr. vĕr'-sä'-y', Eng. vĕr-sālz') — Newest seat of the Pétain Government in German-occupied France.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, ȧccount, ārm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ȯbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; go; ĭ sing; th=th in then, thin; natu͡re, verdu͡re; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

4,000,000 Visit Forests

More than 4,000,000 persons visit California's national forests annually.

Wide World

One Pineapple Makes a Load

A little Puerto Rican totes a big specimen through the streets of San Juan. These pineapples, grown on the west coast of Uncle Sam's island territory, average 25 inches from base to tip and weigh from 20 to 25 pounds.

Daily Quotation

THANK GOD every morning when you get up that you have something to do which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance, self control, diligence, strength of will, content, and a hundred other virtues which the idle never know.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Red Cross Society Got Its Emblem?

The Red Cross is a national and international organization whose watchword is "Humanity and Neutrality." Its organization came about largely as a result of a booklet, published in 1862, entitled "A Memory of Solferino." The booklet was written by Henri Dunant of Switzerland, who had been an eyewitness of the battle of Solferino in which some 300,000 combatants took part. Much distressed by the lack of facilities for proper care of the wounded, Dunant urged the formation of permanent societies with the purpose of creating a detachment of volunteer helpers for caring for the wounded.

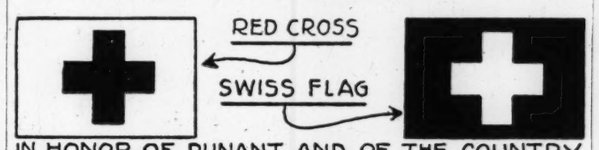
M. Gustave Moynier, president of the Société Genoise d' Utilité Publique invited Dunant to explain his ideas before that society. The society nominated a commission to draw up an agreement providing for national committees to improve the position of the wounded in war through voluntary aid corps.

The commission summoned an international meeting in 1863 with delegates from 16 countries. At this meeting the fundamental principles of the Red Cross were established. The following year diplomatic representatives of these nations signed the Geneva Convention, which, though it did not organize the Red Cross Societies, made such organizations possible by providing for the neutrality of those officially engaged in caring for the wounded.

The emblem by which such workers were to be recognized was a red cross on a white background, which is the Swiss flag with the colors reversed.

The American National Red Cross was organized in 1881, chiefly through the efforts of Miss Clara Barton, who was its first president.

While the Red Cross had its inception as an aid to those wounded in war, it is no less active today in giving aid to suffering humanity in time of hurricane, flood, or any other form of calamity.—W. P. Keasbey.


RED CROSS
SWISS FLAG
IN HONOR OF DUNANT AND OF THE COUNTRY OF ITS ORIGIN, THE RED CROSS SYMBOL IS THE SWISS FLAG WITH THE COLORS REVERSED

It Has Been Said of Haste

Wisely and slowly—they stumble that run fast.—Shakespeare.

In a hurry is error.—Chinese proverb.

Who hastens too much often remains behind.—German proverb.

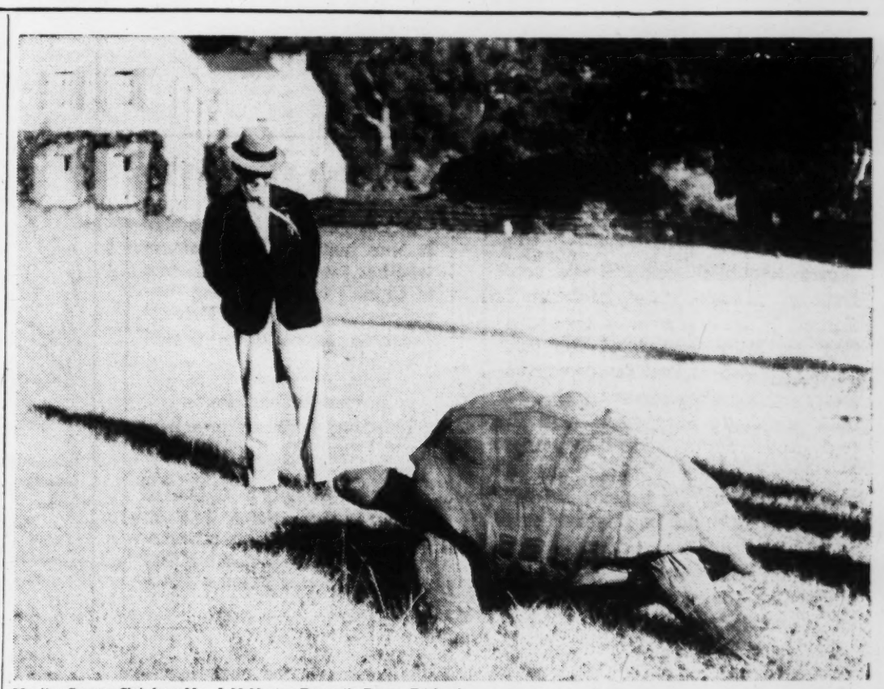
It is of no use running; to set out betimes is the main point.—La Fontaine.

Manners require time, and nothing is more vulgar than haste.—Emerson.

Take time for all things; great haste makes great waste.—Franklin.

Whoever is in a hurry showeth the thing he is about is too big for him.—Chesterfield.

No two things differ more than hurry and dispatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind; dispatch of a strong one.—Colton.



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. J. McMaster, Exmouth, Devon, England

Pet of Napoleon?

This tortoise, a 200-year-old inhabitant of St. Helena, was on the island when the French Emperor was imprisoned there.

Brevities

Punch ©: Modern holiday camps are thoroughly organized. The staff at one establishment were reprimanded by the manager when he noticed that a guest was enjoying himself entirely on his own initiative.

St. Louis Star-Times: Already our rubber companies have learned how to make several kinds of satisfactory synthetic rubber, and the possibilities of the 20-cent steak haven't been scratched. Neither has the 20-cent steak.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. This island, off the coast of China, was ceded to Japan in 1895.
2. A coast state in southeastern Mexico; also its chief city, a seaport on the Gulf of Mexico.
3. Springfield, Massachusetts; the third week of September.
4. One of a Russian race noted for horsemanship.
5. Hartford, Connecticut. In this tree the charter of the colony is said to have been hidden in 1687 when Sir Edmund Andros demanded its surrender to him as governor-general of New England. The tree was blown down in 1856.
6. An Italian colony in East Africa, stretching 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea.
7. Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken.
8. The famous old picturesque castle built by Edward I is in Harlech, Wales; now in ruins.
9. It rises in Lava Lake, Deschutes County, Ore., and empties into the Columbia River; 250 miles long.
10. A chain of high volcanic islands, 1000 miles off the eastern coast of Australia.

Daily Anecdote

The Important Question

Many present-day composers have found it difficult to understand the tolerant attitude which Jan Sibelius invariably assumes toward poor and indifferent performances of his works. To such individuals the following incident should prove not only illuminating but helpful.

An admirer of this universally acknowledged master of all living composers once went to his idol and complained bitterly about an exceedingly bad performance of the master's works he had recently heard.

"Don't let that trouble you," Sibelius replied with a smile. "Remember this, young man—the important question is not do they play your works well, but do they play them at all!"

In Lighter Vein

Why an Exception?

A subscriber submits the following naïve notice clipped from a mid-western publication:

Visit the Library Saturday Evenings between 7 and 8:30. Also Evenings of All Society Meetings and read good books, except June, July and August.

Sociable General

A young Scottish recruit was put on sentry-go outside the general's tent. In the morning the general rose, looked out of his tent, and said in a stern and loud voice. "Who are you?"

"Fine, sir!" beamed Sandy. "Hoo're yoursel'?"—Montreal Star.

Humor Was Dry

A few weeks ago, a company of soldiers was transferred from the East to sunny California—arriving in the midst of the rainy season.

The commander of the company, making a night tour of the camp, was challenged by a sentry who had been standing at his post for two hours in a driving rain.

"Who's there?" called the sentry.

"Friend," replied the C. O.

"Welcome to our mist," said the sentry.—Pasadena Post.

Haircut?

The much preoccupied customer walked into the barber shop and sat in a chair next to a woman who was having her hair bobbed.

"Haircut, please," ordered the customer.

"Certainly," said the barber. "But would you mind taking off your hat first?"

The man hurriedly removed his hat. "I'm sorry," he apologized as he looked around; 'I didn't realize there was a lady present!"

Where Would You Find—

1. The country which owns Formosa?
2. Vera Cruz?
3. The Eastern States Exposition?
4. A cossack?
5. The site of the famous Charter Oak?
6. Eritrea?
7. The only country in South America where Spanish is not the official language?
8. Harlech Castle?
9. The Deschutes River?
10. Melanesia?

(Answers appear on this page.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free Crops

Los Angeles

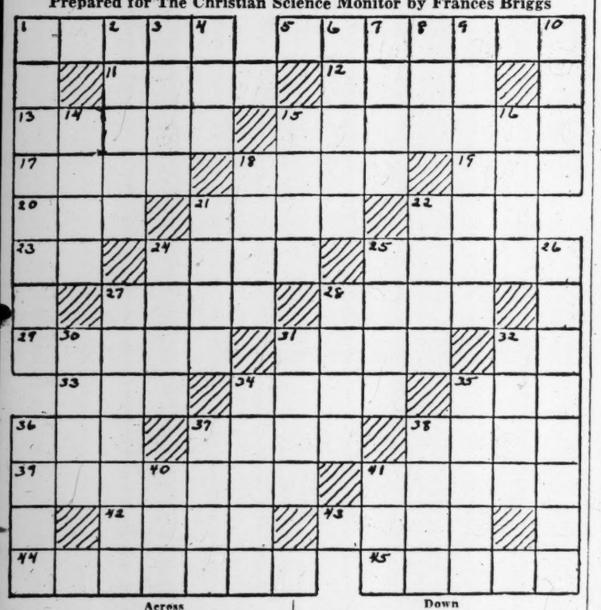
In the heart of the business district of this city is an up-to-date barber shop that does not always charge the usual rate of fifty cents for haircuts.

At various times throughout the year, the proprietor personally gives boys, in groups of forty or fifty, free haircuts.

The ages of these boys range from eleven to fifteen. They come from orphanages and other institutions that care for needy boys.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "Twenty Years After"?
5—Who wrote libretti for Sullivan's operas?
11—Lubricates.
12—What do you call propagative part of a plant?
13—Solomon's throne was made of what?
15—Who is the little grey man of opera "Hansel and Gretel"?
17—A donkey has long what?
18—What animal is mentioned in Hugo's "Notre-Dame de Paris"?
19—First name of an actress.
20—Girl's nickname.
21—What is used to coat iron?
22—What was Mary Lamb's middle name?
23—What are initials of Dreiser, American novelist?
24—Who painted "The Laughing Cavalier"?
25—Lebanon was famous for what trees (sing.)?
27—What is a summons or signal on a drum?
28—What do not make a cage?
29—What is a soprano role in opera "Oberon"?
31—What is Nevada's largest city?
32—River of Italy.
33—What is the Diamond State (abbr.)?
34—What is past tense of "bid"?
35—What measure of length contains 5½ yards?
36—A container.
37—What is a county of northwestern Mississippi?
38—Fruit of a palm is what?
39—Who is a character in "Aida"?
41—Who wrote of Mr Van Bibber?
42—What is a river of France and Belgium?
43—A climbing plant.
44—Who was author of "Pride and Prejudice" (poss.)?
45—Who is a shepherdess in Vergil's "Eclogues"?

Down

1—What river forms a boundary between Rumania and Ukraine?
2—Who wrote "The Last Rose of Summer"?
3—Melodies.
4—Crafty.
6—Who is a wealthy Jew of Scott's "Ivanhoe"?
7—Allowed the use of.
8—What great article of furniture was at Ware, England?
9—Who is a student in Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" (poss.)?
10—A tunny is what?
14—What is a canton of western Switzerland?
15—Male children.
16—Woman's name.
18—A fourth of a pint.
21—What is a county of western Hungary?
22—What island of Denmark is south of Fyn?
24—To call.
25—Walking stick is what?
26—What British territory is named after Cecil Rhodes?
27—Who was pupil of Beethoven and teacher of Liszt (poss.)?
28—What English monk was called "the Venerable"?
30—What is a seaport of Netherlands?
31—What animals were charmed by Pied Piper's music?
32—What is a seaport town of Georgia, Transcaucasia, on Black Sea?
34—Scotch child is called what?
35—What French composer was born in 1875?
36—Where is Klaten?
37—A geelhout is a tree, fish, or lamb—which?
38—Hamlet is called "The Melancholy ——"?
40—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
41—Acted.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Wonderful Cousin*

By Le Pelley

WANT TO PLAY TODAY
NO — BUT IF MY COUSIN CARMICHAEL WAS HERE HED PLAY YOU AND BEAT YOU
HE CAN GET ANY SCORE HE WANTS —
WELL, I COULD GET 50 IF I WANTED ..
50! POOFF — COUSIN CARMICHAEL CAN GET 35 OR 34 OR ANYTHING
IN FACT, HE GETS SUCH A LOW SCORE HE HAS TO PLAY EVERY HOLE TWICE TO MAKE IT WORTH WHILE —
THAT'S MY COUSIN CARMICHAEL FOR YOU — !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I've Watched the Boss Do (?) That Before*

By Rodgers

"Well, now that the tepee is up," the Boss said, "the next thing is to build a fire—"
"Yes, and we ought to light it without using any matches, like real Indians would," Jimmy said—
"Oh-oh!" I wagged to ol' Jerry, "We might as well go race rabbits."
"We're not going to be needed around here for some time!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Romance Has No Part in It*

By The Hagers

YOUR UNCLE EDWARD GADWELL DRAKE CAUSED HEARTS TO FLUTTER ON THE LAKE.
HE SWAM QUITE WELL; WAS HANDSOME TOO; AND LOOKED A LITTLE BIT LIKE YOU.
HE WORE HIS FEATHERS BRUSHED A BIT," SAID AUNT MATILDA. "NOW, THAT'S IT!"
I KNOW WITH UNCLE EDWARD'S PART I'D NOT STEP UP MISS LILLY'S HEART.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Havana Conference

The "escaped of the nations" have come together at Havana seeking to strengthen their defenses through co-operation. This conference of New World Republics occupies the forefront of a stage whose backdrop is Europe. If the implications of this setting are fully appreciated the delegates may find at least temporary answers for some questions which have been seemingly unanswerable in the past. And though the reasons for assembling delegates of twenty-one nations at Havana are urgent, the conference opens under no blight of over-optimism. It may prove to the advantage of all the Americas that they recognize that the road they are seeking is not a smooth one.

For years to come, North and South America must grapple with the problem of building political bridges between areas whose economic bridges are few. Doubtless these bridges can be increased. If North America cannot easily absorb great quantities of South American meat or grains, it may soon desire Western Hemisphere sources of rubber and tin.

On the purely political side of Pan-American relations are some pressing questions which only the most steadfast good will on the part of all Americans can solve. One of these is how to broaden the application of the Monroe Doctrine without weakening it. Popular opinion in the United States welcomes steps to make that Doctrine in effect a policy of all the Americas. At Panama there was some progress in this direction. Yet not to be forgotten is the fact that the military and naval defense of that policy rests squarely on the shoulders of the United States as the only New World power equal to that responsibility.

Another question arises because of the differing degrees of democracy represented in the various American Governments. Some political personalities in South America apparently do not share North American anathema for totalitarianism. Yet the threat of totalitarian expansion at the moment is such as to put even many dictator-minded people in the New World on guard. It may be said of the Havana Conference that the nations represented there have in the last few months found an impressive common denominator in the cause of national independence.

Though no wholly satisfactory outcome of the Havana Conference is expected, this is a fact more informative than discouraging. The Americas have many things in common. But one of these is the relation of each of them with Europe. In a world in which Europe begins to take forms fundamentally foreign to New World ideas—even to those which derived from old-fashioned European absolutism—it is naturally difficult for the Americas individually to salvage their various economic interests in Europe and at the same time defend jointly their political interests against it.

Thus it is the stupendous task of the Havana Conference to continue the building of the New World even upon the wreckage of the Old. Its accomplishments must be weighed in the balance with that fact.

Rule Works Both Ways

Labor unions undoubtedly have stood by their working agreements with employers in countless cases where changes of conditions had made it uncomfortable to do so. Employers, on their part, have often carried out union contracts under great hardship. But this willingness to honor the pledged word must exist if collective bargaining in industry is to function.

A most unusual kind of an award was made by a labor arbitrator in New York the other day. It was to the effect that a unit of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters should pay $10,000 to the Sheffield Farms Company as damages for a one-day strike of milk-wagon drivers in violation of a union contract.

Workers' families do not like to suffer the hardship of unannounced wage-cuts or lay-offs. Correspondingly it must be recognized that wildcat strikes occasion losses to employers and inconvenience to consumers.

The governing policy for both parties is simply stated in the code of a council which has preserved a maximum of peace for twenty years between the National Association of Electrical Contractors and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: "Whenever agreements are made with respect to industrial relations they should be faithfully observed."

America's "Business"

In China

Japan told the United States it was none of her business whether the Burma Road—one of China's two remaining supply routes—is closed by British-Japanese agreement.—*(From PM.)*

In Pacific Coast Ports

Shipping is freer, less harassed, than in the Atlantic. Trim Japanese liners, freighters and oil tankers ply in and out of Pacific Coast ports without hindrance. It is peaceful commerce, or isn't it?—*(Rex Miller in The Christian Science Monitor.)*

Submergence to Subsistence

"If a man could only git him a mule, a cow, and about $500," a speaker for the South's impoverished sharecroppers and tenant farmers, himself a tenant farmer, said a bit wistfully in Boston last winter, "he could make him a livin'."

Now about 9,000 tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and farm workers stand to benefit as farm owners under the recent allocation of $50,000,000 by the Farm Security Administration among 1,696 counties in the States and territories.

This will be an enlargement of the farm-purchase program already in effect which over the past three years has aided 13,000 worthy tenant families with a total of $75,000,000.

Figures mean little to the average person not statistically inclined, yet there is a significance in them beyond anything the little man from the Cotton States and his friends have ever visioned. At least, something beyond what they have ever voiced. When the little man spoke, he was no doubt thinking in terms of his family. Could they ever get enough to eat? To give the oldest one "a learnin'," the rest of them had all gone without cheerfully for years.

The person who travels the buses of the rural South, visits along its byways, and hears its drawling, wistful talk will know that these have been the stepchildren of the Nation. Now they have been adopted.

The Long Hand of Fear

A recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post carries two articles that disclose how the long hand of Nazi terror works. In one of these, Hermann Ullstein, one of five brothers who controlled the biggest publishing concern in Germany when Hitler came to power, tells of the end of that great enterprise. Herr Ullstein tried to mobilize the strength of the free press of Germany at a time when it might have saved not only its own liberties but those of the German people:

> I turned to the leading men of all the great liberal-democratic German newspapers. . . . A conference was called. . . . I explained that it was time to show the German people the hollowness of the phrases of Hitler and the Nazis. . . . The campaign must begin immediately or it might be too late. Almost all agreed. We were on the point of organizing a guiding committee . . . when one small incident shattered all our plans. The afternoon papers were brought into the conference room. They reported that during a raid in the South German town of Boxheim a certain document was found. This document revealed what Hitler intended to do if he should ever get power. . . . The gentlemen of the Press seemed deeply impressed by the document. It was easy to see they were so frightened they could no longer think straight.

The conference melted away.

Samuel Goldwyn, writing on the plight of the motion picture industry due to falling attendance and the wiping out of most of the European market for films, says:

> The ill wind of the war blows a little good, though. We can now make any pictures we want to, without deferring to the sensitivities of foreign nations, since the pictures will be kept at home. For instance, there were fine movies in such novels as "It Can't Happen Here" and "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh," but the State Department asked us not to make them, for fear of offending the dictatorships.

Some Americans still hold it is dangerous to pass outspoken opinions on the acts of dictators because such statements may irritate leaders with whom Americans may some day have to deal! More recently aid to the Allies has been discouraged by a few American politicians for a similar reason!!

Probably that wasn't a misprint after all which stated that President Roosevelt was certain of capturing the Democratic Party domination.

As the Battle Begins

Barnum Brought Me Over

See You in the Spring—XXI

Mr. Bailey was not too happy the following winter about my going home to England for a vacation. He knew that I was footloose in the United States and that, at that time, there were no strings to hold me there. However, for three years he had promised me a long holiday and each time there seemed some reason to defer it. Now I was determined to visit my mother and he consented, although, frankly, sentiment was not his strongest point. His own childhood had not been so happy and he was pitchforked into a bell-hop's job in a Michigan small town at the tender age of thirteen.

He gave me his personal check for an outside cabin on the Caronia and I noticed that the amount covered the return trip.

"Better go to the Cunard office in London as soon as you get over there," he cautioned, "and have them reserve a passage back. You might get caught in the spring travel rush if it starts early." I smiled. Both he and I knew I was due back long before spring.

I think, perhaps, I did wonder a little that he had not added a small check for "expenses," merely because he was in the habit of doing that sort of thing. But I did deeply appreciate his kindness in giving me a note to the purser recommending me to that gentleman's good offices. At Wimbledon I had a wonderful time with my mother and a beloved stepfather and returned to my job two and a half months later. Shaking hands with me, Mr. Bailey said: "Huh! Wait a minute." Taking out a checkbook this time he handed me $500. Laconic but eloquent.

He wouldn't take the unnecessary chance of giving a present to an employee who might possibly not return. But it was there for me when I did return.

All this might make the reader think I was really important. Frankly, I wasn't, and never had any illusion that I was. Bailey would have been the despair of those captains of industry and efficiency engineers who stick employees in pigeonholes labeled, "This job gets so much." If office boys had been market-priced at eight dollars and he had one he liked and felt was loyal, he would have paid him twenty dollars. Bailey was like that.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(Continued on this page this day each week)

After the Convention

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM CHICAGO

By Erwin D. Canham

The outcome of the two party conventions certainly leaves the Republicans with a substantial advantage. Most important is the disaffection of right-wing Democrats, induced not only by their long-standing antipathy to the New Deal, but by their resistance to the third term, their resentment at last week's tactics in Chicago, culminating in the forced nomination of Henry A. Wallace as Vice-Presidential candidate, and the failure to retain James A. Farley as national chairman.

Wendell L. Willkie, actively vacationing in Colorado, may well feel encouraged by the stream of Democratic endorsements that he is receiving. The fact of the matter is that President Roosevelt and his New Deal advisers have finally drawn the dividing line that they have been longing to draw, they have "purged" the Democratic Party. They have taken a big risk. If they win in November, they can hope to bring into line the conservative Democratic members of Congress whom they have now affronted. If they lose in November, they are finished. They would then return to the non-political obscurity whence most of them came, and the Democratic Party would return to its old-guard leadership.

Of course, the New Dealers can count on the votes of many who do not support the ideas of the New Deal. Strongly behind them are the notorious big city machines. The once anti-Roosevelt Hague machine in Jersey City and the Kelly machine in Chicago are so conspicuously devoted to the third term because they are desperately afraid of Federal prosecution. The Department of Justice has been nosing around, especially in Chicago. It is pretty reliably understood that these machines are as vulnerable as was Tammany in New York or the Pendergast ring in Kansas City.

* * *

Now, it must disgracefully be confessed, prosecution of these city machines is not to be expected until after the elections, and perhaps not then. It is upon this sordid basis that the "idealists" of the New Deal now take their stand! And, of course, there are many idealists and sincere progressives in the New Deal camp. One cannot scoff at the motives and principles of many of them. Secretary Wallace, for instance, sponsored a farm program that was debatable in some respects, but his motives, character, and honesty have never been successfully questioned. He is a man of deep religious convictions.

But others among the New Deal "idealists" are just as cynical as the hardest-boiled professional politician. In fact, they have sought to model themselves on the professionals, saying in effect: "We can play that game, too, only we are smarter!" This Hopkins-Corcoran crowd represented the President at Chicago. They applied pressure in ruthless ways. They refused to let Mr. Roosevelt come before the Convention—before his name was voted upon—to raise it from the mire of politics into which it had sunk. They thought they were smart to sit tight and win anyway. Their viewpoint today is just as cocky and heedless as it was in midsummer of 1938, when they were leading the "purge" fight against Democratic conservatives—and failed.

These "Young Turks" will also have the support in the campaign of a good many lesser Democratic politicians who have nowhere else to go. These office-holders and recipients of bounty are typified by the delegate who said to us: "I don't like this ticket much. But if Roosevelt's out, I'm out—and me with five in the family!"

Thus the Roosevelt-Wallace ticket can count on this kind of support: the convinced New Dealers, numerically a small group; the hack politicians who want to hang on to their jobs; the larger mass of bounty-getters—a group growing less as WPA and other spending diminishes; certain groups, like the Poles in Chicago and Detroit, who are greatly and specially attached to Roosevelt foreign policy; and the solidest parts of the South. The rest of the country is open fighting ground for the Willkie ticket.

* * *

Against the New Deal candidates is the powerful third term argument. Against them is the feeling that the Nation must guard against the self-perpetuation of a heavy-spending Administration. This is one of the central issues of the campaign, extremely persuasive with a good many people, including some bounty-getters.

But with the Roosevelt ticket is the President's experience in foreign affairs, which he probably will show to good advantage during the campaign. And the Willkie ticket must confront the power issue, which has poignant background in many parts of the Nation where it has been a rallying-cry for years.

This is no time for prophecy. The aftermath of the Democratic Convention has left a bad taste, it has boosted Mr. Willkie's chances. But a long road lies ahead. No doubt the election itself will be profoundly affected by world events. May the American people win!

"Obligatory" Training for Defense Needed in America?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was a time when I was opposed to the idea of compulsory military training in this country because I believed we had arrived at a sufficiently enlightened state of world society to arbitrate all disputes in international courts or a League of Nations. But now that the ugly head of war, opposition to all that is good, is again raised to test the faith and character of man, it may be that compulsory military training is the channel through which such primitive virtues as loyalty, honesty, courage, industry, obedience, respect for law, and responsibility may be restored to their former honorable estate. That these characteristics are indispensable to the citizens of a democracy is unquestionable.

To the favored citizens of a free country the word "compulsory" is repugnant. Webster defines compulsory as "obligatory, enforced, coercive." Obligatory is defined as follows: "Binding in law or conscience; imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation." Would not the substitution of the word "obligatory" for "compulsory" take the stigma from the idea of universal military training for defense? Who would not willingly devote a period of time to training for the defense of his or her country? It should not be necessary to compel or coerce this service; but it should be an obligation which each individual owes to his country, which he esteems a privilege and an honor, the neglect or avoidance of which would be a shameful disgrace.

Military training, however, should be understood to include training in hospital service, in conservation of foodstuffs and natural resources, in skills and techniques necessary for the maintenance of the country in time of war, so that such conscientious objectors as the Society of Friends and other pacifically-minded persons may be able to render their contribution freely, according to the dictates of their conscience.

The physical training involved would be an undoubted asset to each citizen and to the country, in correcting awkwardness, unreadiness, inattention, discourtesy, and in building up bodily freedom and control, alertness, and agility. Freshman and sophomore college years might be devoted to military service with advantage, when this training has as its objective not the regimentation of a free people, but the discipline which will make each individual physically and morally fit for the service of his country.

Beginning with Scouting, all children should be incorporated into a body of patriots ready and eager for the later periods of "universal obligatory training for defense."

Boothbay Harbor, Me. L. D. HALL

What Is an Empire?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Very slight are the legal ties which connect the British Dominions and Colonies with the Crown. As the links that savor of compulsion have fallen away, bonds of another kind are the more evident. It is a truism that the British Empire has become almost entirely a voluntary family relationship of nations.

England, like most other countries, includes dark pages of conquest in her history. But with the ripening of her freemen's civilization she has learned better ways to hold her family group together. Avoiding the use of force, she forbears, protects, educates, and waits for time to bring wisdom where it is needed. Ireland has gained independence, and signs are not wanting that Indian freedom will become a fact when India is better able to defend it.

The Empire, today, is really an association of sympathies. It is a language, a common literary heritage. It is Shakespeare and Dickens and the latest detective thriller. It is a common liking for a tolerant culture. It is a similarity in religious ideals. It is a way of life, an interchange of thought, and a sense of humor.

Because such an association is intangible let no one suppose that it is weak. Tanks and airplanes cannot destroy this Empire, any more than they can build one like it. For it is not made of terror.

The sun never sets upon the affection and loyalty of English-speaking lands to each other. ELIZABETH BOHM

New York

"A French Peasant's Message"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The "French Peasant's Message," published in your Wide Horizon column, is most remarkable. It shows well the cause of the collapse of France and should be a warning to us, where the same influences are at work.

Chico, Calif. JOHN R. CASE

Willkie on Bureaucracy

The sudden rise of Wendell Willkie has evoked a chorus of questions as to what he stands for. The best summation of his views is contained in an article in April Fortune Magazine which he called "We, the People, a Foundation for a Political Platform for Recovery." By permission of Fortune we are reprinting excerpts from this program.

When this country was founded our forefathers were extremely jealous of the people's power; they didn't want anybody to get too much of it. First, there were certain powers they didn't want to give anybody at all, and these they incorporated in the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing free speech, a free press, free religious worship, protection of private property, etc. Then they said that the Federal Government should have only such powers as were specifically given to it; all others were left to the States. They went even further than that. Having given specific powers to the Federal Government, they divided these up into three parts: a legislature, an executive, and a judiciary. Thus the power of the Federal Government, besides being limited, was checked by a system of balances designed to prevent anyone from accumulating too much power in his own hands. . . .

But under the guise of reform our Government has broken through these limitations in several important respects. . . . Thus, in recent years, the Federal Government has supplanted the States, especially in its handling of the relief problem. The mayors of our great cities, indeed, do not turn for help to their State capitals so frequently as they turn to Washington. But this trend is not entirely the New Deal's fault. It has been encouraged by the States themselves, and by us, the people.

But the time has now come to reassert the principles of a limited Federal Government, because if this trend is not stopped the people will lose the powers that the Constitution gave them. They will lose them to an all-powerful central government. Too much power has already been lost, for instance, in the decisions of the *new* Supreme Court. This court has rendered a number of decisions vastly increasing the power of the central government at the expense of the citizen. In former days the people could protect their enterprises by resort to the courts. Today the highest court in the land cannot be relied on for that purpose.

But the most flagrant and ambitious extension of government power has come through the so-called executive commissions like the SEC, the FCC the CAA, etc. These bodies concentrate literally immeasurable power in the hands of a few men whom we, the people, did not elect. These men are today making the rules for the enterprises of the American people, large and small. There is no assurance that these rules will apply even for a reasonable time; they may be changed from day to day. When the rules are broken, these same commissioners prosecute the offenders and decide the penalties. . . .

In a recent decision, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago reversed a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board against a corporation. In doing so it criticized the conduct of the board's examiner as being "hostile" to the company concerned. The report stated: "This record, as a whole, discloses the danger of imposing on a single agency the multiple duties of prosecutor, judge, jury, and executioner." The effect of granting such powers to individual men has been to put government on a personal basis. The personal good will of commissioners is of extreme importance to American businessmen. Of course, as a result of this, no businessman dares to criticize a commissioner, because he knows that if he does so his company will suffer for it. This is not theory. It has actually happened to many businessmen—most of whom, however, do not dare even to talk about it. . . .

Excessive power in the hands of big corporations is an evil. But it is no more evil than excessive power in the hands of big government. As we are opposed to industrial monopoly, so are we opposed to government monopoly. The American principle excludes these enormous concentrations. We, the people, wish to keep the control to ourselves.

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